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Monday, August 1, 1960
Sravana 10, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS II—755 Ai LS—22-8-60—950.

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdul Latif, Shri (B jnor).

Adbul Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (T.ruchirapalli).

Abdur Rahman, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).

Achint Ram, Lala (Patiala).

Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).

Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).

Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).

Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Arumugam, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).

Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).

Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar (Unnao).

Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijayavada).

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Ch ttoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).

Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).

Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).

Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).

Bastumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).

Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).

Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).

Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).

Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).

Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

Bharucha, Shri Naushir Gursetji (East Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanraoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).

Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bholi Sardar, Shri (Saharsa-Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath (Katihar).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).

Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purulia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpur).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch-Bihar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

G—contd.

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Gounder, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta-South-West).

Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendragarh).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

H

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Shanker Lal (Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

I

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

J

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jedhe, Shri G. K. (Baramate).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Tellicherry).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K—contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kesar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji R. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kiledar, Shri R. S. (Hoshangabad).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

K—contd.

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vikarabad).

M

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

M—contd

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Mallik, Shri D. C. (Dhanbad).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jialal (Khagaria).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Devi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).

Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

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Mohammed Imam, Shri (Chitaldrug).

Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnab Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingom (Nagercoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Sriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

O

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

P

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandy, Shri M. (Perambalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M (Coimbatore).

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbha. (Anand).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

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Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Manjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

R

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

R—contd.

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaul, Shri S. N. (Mahasu).

Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jaganatha (Koraput).

Rao, Shri Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

R—contd.

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—contd.

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankar Deo, Shri (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandra (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri, Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S—contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shri Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri P. N. (Chandauli).

Sinha, Shri Anirudh (Madhubani).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Siwan).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S—contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengoda).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murikeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthurmalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—contd.

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun)

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vairavan, Shri A. (Tanjore).

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—contd.

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bnilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

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The Deputy-Speaker

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Rani Manjula Devi.
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Shri M. Muthukrishnan.
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Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia.
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Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy.
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Shri Mulchand Dube
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Shri Rajeshwar Patel
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Rajya Sabha

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Shri Doraiswamy Gounder

Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala

Shri P. K. Kodiyan

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma

Rajya Sabha

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor

Shri Tika Ram Paliwal

Shri Rohit M. Dave

Shrimati Yashoda Reddi

Dr. W. S. Barlingay.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—(*Chairman*).

Sardar Hukam Singh

Shri Amjad Ali

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty

Shri M. R Masani

Shrimati Uma Nehru

Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza

Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

Shri M. Shankaraiya

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha

Shri N. Siva Raj

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in-charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Railways—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Defence—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law—Shri Asoka K. Sen.

Minister of Transport and Communications—Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri B. Gopala Reddi.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

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Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Food—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Law—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Employment and Planning—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Anand Chandra Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra.

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 1, 1960/Sravana 10, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नेहरू अयूब वार्ता

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*१. श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री विस्तारणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री प्र० च० बरूआ :
श्री आसर :
श्री सूपकर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कात्रिका सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने लन्दन में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के साथ संयुक्त सुरक्षा और प्रतिरक्षा के बारे में बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ;

(ग) क्या बातचीत के दौरान काश्मीर पर भी चर्चा हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में उन के बीच और बातचीत होने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग). ४ मई १९६० को लन्दन में राष्ट्रपति अयूब खां ने प्रधान मंत्री को मध्याह्न-भोज पर निमंत्रित किया था। कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी बातचीत नहीं हुई और न उस समय सुरक्षा और प्रतिरक्षा या कश्मीर के सवालों पर ही कोई चर्चा हुई।

(घ) जब कभी कोई समुचित अवसर मिलेगा तो प्रधान मंत्री, राष्ट्रपति अयूब खां से फिर मुलाकात करने के अवसर का स्वागत करेंगे।

(a) to (c). The Prime Minister was invited to lunch by President Ayub Khan in London on May 4, 1960. There were no lengthy talks, and the questions of security and defence or Kashmir were not mentioned then.

(d) The Prime Minister would welcome opportunities of meeting President Ayub Khan again whenever a suitable opportunity arises.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यदि इन

दोनों देशों की संयुक्त सुरक्षा और प्रतिरक्षा एक हो जायें तो उस से अपने देश को क्या हानि अथवा क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु) : माननीय सदस्य को मैं कहूंगा कि वह जो इस मजमून पर अक्सर लोकसभा के डिबेट्स में चर्चा हुई है उस को पढ़ लें तो वह इस सवाल को समझ जायेंगे ।

Shri Supakar: What were the principal subjects of discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: None, Sir. There were no principal subjects; there were only subsidiary subjects.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the long-lasting stalmate conditions obtaining in our relations with Pakistan, are the External Affairs Ministry taking any initiative in resolving the issues involved between us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The issues are rather spread out, some dealing with finance, the Finance Ministry, and they are constantly in correspondence. One of the major issues that we are dealing with is canal waters. That, of course, is going on now. The final talks about that we have been hoping during the last two or three months would be finalised. In fact, so far as all the major issues are concerned, they were finalised; there was some argument about the interim period. I was under the impression that that too was practically over. But evidently it is not quite over yet. The moment that is over, then that issue will, hope, be settled.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि जब कभी कोई समुचित अवसर मिलेगा तो प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रपति अयूब खां से फिर मुलाकात करने के अवसर का स्वागत करेंगे तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अब तक जितनी बातों पर पाकिस्तान के साथ चर्चा की गई है उन बातों के अलावा क्या कोई ऐसी नई बात प्रधान मंत्री जी या भारत सरकार के दिमाग में आ रही है जिन पर कि बात करना अगली वार्त्ता में मुनासिब समझा जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : यह कहना मुश्किल है कि किस मजमून पर बातचीत होगी । मेरा इरादा यह था कि जिस वक्त यह कैनाल वाटर का मसला हल हो जाये और उसके समझौते पर दस्तखत करने के लिये मैं पाकिस्तान जाऊं तो उस मौके पर और जो भी दूसरी बातें उठें उन पर बातचीत करूं क्योंकि इंकार तो किसी बात को करने के लिये किसी को नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the question of transfer of the India Office Library was discussed between the Prime Minister of India and Field Marshal Ayub Khan and, if so, what will be the nature of transfer of the Library?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague, the Minister of Cultural Affairs is more in contact with that. I understand he had some talks. More or less, the position taken up by the Pakistan Government and the Government of India is the same; and we have put our views across to the United Kingdom Government.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that the President of Pakistan had recently announced his keenness to meet our Prime Minister for a quick settlement of all outstanding issues with India?

Mr. Speaker: It is a general question. Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the proposal sent forward by the President of Pakistan for a joint defence of India has been completely rejected by the Prime Minister, or it is still under consideration?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of rejection, as there was no question of the proposal being sent to us even. There have been references

to this in speeches and the rest. And it has been pointed out, equally informally, that this involves some kind of similarity of foreign policies and approaches. Obviously, when one country is lined up with a particular bloc and the others unaligned, it creates some difficulties in approaching foreign policy questions. So far as the defence question is concerned, the immediate question of defence as such does not arise, geographically and otherwise. But it would be an obvious advantage to both countries if any tension that exists between them is removed.

Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether any suggestion has come, directly or indirectly, from the Pakistan President on the withdrawal of the demand of plebiscite in Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to reply to questions based on some statements made by individuals. I had no information about it, of the slightest kind.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स हिन्दुस्तान का भी मित्र है और पाकिस्तान का भी मित्र है तो क्या यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में और ज्वाएंट डिफेंस के बारे में कोई समझौता हो जाये इसके लिये हमारे इप्रधान मंत्री जी को क्या कोई परामर्श दिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं कोई इसका इशारा नहीं हुआ ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Why waste time about petty questions? Is it not better to speak about rejoining the two parts of the country?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Prime Minister had any informal talk with the President of Pakistan regarding the use of Pakistan air bases by the United States and, if so, what was the reaction of Mr. Ayub Khan to the same?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was no talk on that subject, formal or informal.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of our Prime Minister has been drawn to an article written by Gen. Ayub Khan in the Foreign Affairs Quarterly, June, Issue, wherein he has accused Indian leadership with lack of a spirit of realism and justice and if so whether this accusation also came up when our Prime Minister met Gen. Ayub Khan and discussed certain subsidiary topics with him?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I regret I have not read the article in question.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : श्रीमन्, क्या प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान पत्रों में छपे उन समाचारों की तरफ खींचा गया है, जो कि राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य डा० रघुवीर और सर्वोदय नेता, श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की प्रैजिडेंट अयूब खां से मुलाकातों के बारे में हैं ? क्या उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को भारत-पाकिस्तान की संयुक्त सुरक्षा संधि के सम्बन्ध में अपने कोई विचार या सुझाव पेश किये हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने कुछ समाचारपत्रों में इस के बारे में कुछ पढ़ा था । उस के अलावा मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं आई है ।

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether the Prime Minister would be pleased to give an indication as to within how much time the Kashmir problem will be solved?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can't.

Mr. Speaker: We are confining the questions to the talks that went on. Next question.

"Peking Review"

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*2. { **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** / **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen advertisements of "Peking Review"

published in some Indian papers;

(b) whether Government are aware that this paper contains material about India-China dispute which is prejudicial to India; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the year 1959 comments of an anti-Indian nature were noticed in some of the issues of this journal. Since the issue of Government of India's notification under the Sea Customs Act in November, 1959 banning the import of literature, maps, etc. which challenge the boundary of India, as described by the Government of India, no issue of the journal contravening this notification has come to notice.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know how many copies of Peking Review are imported into India by the Peoples Publishing House?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have no information.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the names of the national papers of India which have published that advertisement by Peking Review and whether they have given an assurance to the Government not to publish such advertisements in future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is a very long list of 24 names.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Some names of important national papers.

Mr. Speaker: The list may be placed on the Table.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: New Age; Swadhinata (Bengali); Hindu (English), Madras; Statesman (English) Calcutta and Delhi; Time of India, Delhi and Bombay; Hindustan Times, Delhi; Nav Bharat Times, Delhi and Bombay; Nav Neet (Hindi), Delhi; Arya Varat, Delhi; Hindustan (Hindi), Delhi; Satahak (Hindi), Delhi; Sewagram (Hindi), Delhi; Sarita (Hindi) Delhi; Nai Kahania (Hindi), Delhi; Blitz, Bombay; Illustrated Weekly, Bombay; Dharam Yug (Hindi), Bombay; Visalandhra (Telugu), Andhra; Janayugam (Malayalam), Kerala; Free Press Journal (English) Madras; Daily Jagaran (Hindi), Lucknow; Nav Jeewan (Hindi), Lucknow; Maya (Hindi), Allahabad; Jawala (Hindi), Jaipur.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to some undesirable activities of established Chinese journalists who are operating from India and sending news out of this country which are false and unfounded?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. Our attention has been drawn to reports sent from India by a news agency. These reports seemed to us to be very incorrect, wrong and sometimes quite baseless and therefore the Government took some action in the matter. The action was that the visa was not renewed when it expired recently.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि "पीकिंग रीव्यू" के विज्ञापनों के सिवा भी कुछ पत्र, विशेषकर साम्यवादी पत्र, इस प्रकार की सामग्री छापते हैं, जो कि भारत के विरूद्ध और चीन के पक्ष में परिस्थिति उत्पन्न करे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, उन का पेशा यही है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : तो क्या इस पेशे के बावत कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है कि उस के बारे में क्या किया जा सकता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : विचार तो बहुत होता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that pamphlets and books of a subversive nature still continue to come into this country and if so, what steps the Government have taken to check the entry of these pamphlets and booklets of a subversive nature, and check the circulation of these pamphlets and books that come to this country by post?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult to answer this question. We have taken various steps—the State Governments, Customs, etc. I cannot give all the steps. Indeed, I do not know what all the steps are. Various steps are taken. After all, we function in this country in a somewhat open and free way. Therefore, there are ways open for such materials to come into this country.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the Government have formulated any definite policy in regard to advertisements which are given by foreign agencies and published by the Indian press and whether any steps are contemplated to stop the misuse of this freedom?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know if my colleague who deals with this matter has given particular thought to this question suggested by the hon. Member. At the moment, my mind is not clear how that can be dealt with. Possibly there are ways of dealing with it. There are many ways. Apart from advertisements, there is the well known way of giving large printing contracts and payments being made far in excess of normal charges. There are many ways of helping somebody if that is sought to be done.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government is aware that some State Governments have banned the entry of Peking Review?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not know that.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that recently Peking Review has published some statements and maps which were issued by the Communist party of Nepal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Fund for Assistance of the Unemployed

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*3. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 199 on the 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined a proposal to create a fund at the Centre and in the States for assisting the unemployed; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The suggestion for creating a Fund to assist in the avoidance of unemployment by closures and for rehabilitating those affected by closures is still under examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The same reply was given on the 17th of February, 1960. I want to know whether any progress has since been made or the matter remains where it was, and what further steps have been taken to see that this fund is established.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. The idea was broached in one of the sessions of the Indian Labour Conference some time ago and it was taken up for examination and consideration. We have consulted the States. Consultations with the Ministries concerned are proceeding. I think it has made some advance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this fund will only be provided for those who were retrenched

or whose services have been terminated as a result of closure of factories or it will be given to those unemployed with the Employment Exchanges?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. It is not intended to be a substitute for doles for the unemployed. It has a very different purpose, the purpose being that we should take steps to avoid closures and prevent avoidable unemployment. It will be utilised mainly for giving timely assistance to units which are in difficulties and which might otherwise close down, taking over units and running them and for rehabilitating unemployed persons who otherwise cannot be absorbed in that industry.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government is aware that there are certain proposals formulated at the Centre requesting the various State Governments to give bus transport to the employees who were thrown out as a result of closure or otherwise? I would like to know whether any of the State Governments has followed that.

Shri Nanda: This does not arise out of this question at all.

Shri Damani: May I know whether such a scheme exists in any of the Eastern or Western countries ?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. Several countries have adopted similar methods.

Shri Sonavane: May I know the time it will take to finalise the creation of this fund, and whether gradually this scheme will be extended to rural areas where agricultural labour finds no employment?

Shri Nanda: To the first part of the question I may say that we are trying to expedite a decision on that as much as possible, but I cannot say how long it will take. To the second part, my answer is that the treatment of rural problems is on different lines.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि यह प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से उनकी इस विषय में सम्मतियां मांगी हैं या नहीं मांगी हैं और अगर मांगी हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी सम्मतियां भेजी हैं और वे क्या हैं ?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. As I said in the beginning, we have consulted the States, and some of them have sent their views.

श्री सरजू पांडे : किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी सम्मतियां भेजी हैं ।

Shri Nanda: The consultation also occurred at the time of the conference where representatives of all the States attend, and therefore I cannot say immediately what was the response and the opinion of each State.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how this fund is proposed to be created and how many different proposals there are for the creation of this fund?

Shri Nanda: One proposal would be that it might be a contributory fund, that is, industry contributes something, the employees something and the State also its share, but we have not yet settled the exact method of constituting the fund.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फंड के द्वारा स्टेट्स में कितने आदमियों को काम मिलेगा और सेंटर में कितने आदमियों को काम मिलेगा और इससे किस हद तक अनएम्प्लायमेंट हल होगी ?

Shri Nanda: It is yet too far away for me to be able to answer that particular question, because we are still considering the principles of this.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि नैनीताल इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा हुई है और उसके बाद इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं ने इसका उत्तर दे दिया है कि इस पर विचार हुआ है और हो रहा है।

Auction of Jammu and Kashmir Property by Pakistan

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*4. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1518 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have further enquired into the auction by the Pakistan Government of certain property of Jammu and Kashmir State in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any such property has been auctioned in Pakistan by the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A further enquiry was made and Government understand that no property of the State of Jammu and Kashmir situated in Pakistan has so far been auctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if any property belonging to the Kashmir Government was auctioned by the so-called Azad Kashmir Government, and if so, what action was taken by our Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir, we have no information.

P.M.'s Visit to Gaza

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*5. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Bal Krishna Wasnik:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his flying visit to Gaza in a U.N. plane three Israeli jets flew over his plane; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Two Israeli jet fighters did fly near the United Nations plane in which the Prime Minister travelled to Gaza. This action seemed altogether unwarranted but Government felt it was a matter for the United Nations to deal with. The Secretary General of the United Nations has conveyed to the Prime Minister his regret at the incident and we consider it closed.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the Secretary-General of the United Nations wrote to the Government of Israel and protested against this action, and whether any reply was received in this connection from the Israeli Government by him?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. The United Nations Secretary-General corresponded with the Israeli Government on the subject and got a reply from them.

Shri A. M. Tariq: What was the reply?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was the motive behind it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What can I say about motives in people's heads?

Shortage of Paper

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?8. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of the representatives of the paper industry and trade which was held in Delhi in the first week of May has suggested ways and means to eliminate complaints of paper shortage and its mal-distribution;

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken; and

(c) to what extent such decisions have been implemented so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A Conference of the representatives of Paper Industry, Trade and Consumers was held on the 3rd May 1960 to discuss the problems relating to the prices, production and distribution of paper. It was emphasised at the Conference that there was necessity of maintaining the prices of paper and paper board at the level recommended by the Tariff Commission and accepted by Government. The Industry was also asked to increase the production maintaining standard of their products and also to reorganise their distribution system in such a way that the paper, which is one of the major necessities of life, was available in every corner of the country at reasonable prices. On suggestions being invited, two Sub-Committees, one on Production of Paper and the other on Distribution of Paper, were formed. These Sub-Committees have met twice.

The production of paper is increasing and on the whole the distribution of paper is being made on a satisfactory basis at reasonable prices.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the existing distributing machinery has been maintained or any improvement has been made in the existing distributing machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Lots of improvements are taking place constantly. The production and the licensed capacities have been considerably increased, and so also distribution.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Two committees have been formed, one of which is for the distribution of paper. May I know who are represented in the committee for the distribution of paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two representatives of the manufacturers and two of the paper distributors on each Committee presided over by the Additional Secretary of the Ministry and Controller of Printing respectively.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in any one of these meetings of the sub-committee on the distribution of paper, the question was considered of distributing more paper to the schools, and if so, what is the increased quantity that is being supplied during the year 1960-61?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House will be glad to know that as a result of efforts, including those of this committee, the production of paper is expected to go up by 60,000 tons during the current year, from 290,000 to 350,000 tons. Also, the distribution machinery, as a result of the Tariff Commission's Report has improved considerably.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether any representation has been received from the various State Governments with regard to the difficulties of getting white printing paper in the respective States during recent months?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Before some months that was so, but not in recent months.

Shri Damani: In what particular quality of paper is there shortage, and what is the number of licences isued during the current year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real searcity is in what is called white printing paper, and the licensing so far accomplished more than covers the Third Plan target of 1965-66.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government aware that the paper plant which had been put up in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has been lying absolutely idle for many years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Recently, both the hon. Member and I went to the Institute and saw that plant. We have told the Institute to use the plant as much as they can, but the primary work of that plant is not so much regular commercial production as to make research on the different cellulosic raw materials available in the country.

Shri Achar: May I know the nature of the distribution committee's work and the powers they have got with regard to distribution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Their work is to regulate distribution, or if there are any complaints from any State or local areas, to try to put things right by contacting the manufacturers on the one hand and the distributors on the other.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह कब तक आशा की जा सकती है कि हमारे यहां जो कागज की कमी है वह पूरी हो जायेगी ? हर वर्ष कितना उत्पादन बढ़ता जायेगा, इसकी कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने पहले बताया है कि साढ़े तीन लाख टन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्यांक था, उसको हम सात लाख टन तक फिजिकल प्राडक्शन को ले जा रहे हैं । और हिस्सों में तीसरे प्लान के अन्दर कहीं रेट आफ डिवलेपमेंट १० परसेंट रखा गया है, कहीं १५ परसेंट रखा गया है लेकिन कागज चूंकि रोजाना काम की चीज है और एक जरूरी चीज है, उसमें २० परसेंट रखा गया है और प्राडक्शन डबल करने की बात हम ने सोची है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the answer of the Minister that there has been so much increase in the production of paper, may I know if we are yet self-sufficient in newspaper, and if not, the amount of newsprint that we still import?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is altogether a different question. This was related to white printing paper. We are very much deficit in newsprint. We require 120,000 tons and we produce only about 22,000 tons.

Shri Damani: May I know what action is being taken to produce further raw material for manufacturing paper pulp?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the paper and paper conversion plants are wholly integrated plants, including the manufacture of pulp.

Export of Tea to Pakistan

*7. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how far the export of Tea to Pakistan was adversely affected on account of the raising by Pakistan of excise duty from 6 annas per lb. to 10 annas per lb. in April, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Our export of Tea to Pakistan has not been affected adversely by the rise in excise duty in that country.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether Pakistan has raised the excise duty only in respect of India or in respect of any other countries also which were exporting tea to Pakistan?

Shri Satish Chandra: The excise duty is not on exports at all; it is a duty on production.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I wanted to know whether it was with respect to all the exporting countries or only with respect to India.

Shri Satish Chandra: Pakistan has raised the excise duty probably with a view to curb domestic consumption in Pakistan and make more of her teas available for export to other countries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The excise duty was raised only in April, 1960; so, it may be true that till now, our export has not been affected, but I would like to know what the estimate of the Government of India is about it in the future, whether it will be affected or not, and if it will be affected, what steps Government are going to take in the matter.

Shri Satish Chandra: There does not appear to be any direct link between the excise duty in Pakistan and the exports from India to Pakistan or to any other country. There is no direct link between the two. The purpose of levying a higher excise duty is entirely different.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What was the quantity of tea exported from 1st January to 31st March and also from 1st April to 30th June, this year?

Shri Satish Chandra: To Pakistan?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes.

Shri Satish Chandra: The exports to Pakistan have been very satisfactory. In the year 1959, for which I have got the figures, we exported only 70,000 lbs. of quality teas to Pakistan, but in the first five months of this year, we have already exported about 57,000 lbs.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether only an excise duty has been levied or whether a countervailing import duty has also been imposed?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether in addition to the excise duty a countervailing import duty has also been imposed by them.

Shri Satish Chandra: No.

International Film Festival in India

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*8. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1528 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to hold an International Film Festival in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration to hold an International Film Festival in India in October-November, 1961.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government have contacted any other countries, and if so, which countries are taking part in this film festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The proposal is still in the formative stage, and until we finalise our proposal, we do not propose to contact other countries.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether Government are aware that some of the film producers in this country attend the various film festivals, over the head of the Government of India, and if so, what action Government are taking in this connection?

Dr. Keskar: That question is different, but I might inform the hon. Member that all film festivals are not necessarily Government—sponsored, or, in other words, the relations are not on a Government-to-Government basis. There are a number of film festivals, and the commercial circles have their contacts, and there the producers can go on their own.

Non-Indian Goans in Bombay

*9. **Shri Assar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many non-Indian Goans are residing in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what is their position?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Goans are considered as Indians for all practical purposes such as residence in India, employment in the professions, and appointment to Government services. They are eligible for Indian nationality under the provisions of the Constitution or of the Citizenship Act. No registration of Goans in India is required and accordingly no details are available of such Goans who might be technically Portuguese subjects but Government do not consider that a factor of material importance.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have received reports about the fifth-columnist activities of the non-Indian Goans, and if so, what action has been taken by Government to check that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no knowledge.

Laws of the Sea

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*10. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Assar:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the outcome of the conference on Laws of the Sea in which India participated; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating the possibility of unilaterally declaring India's territorial water-limits to be twelve miles from the coast?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Conference was unable to determine the width of the territorial sea or the linked question of the fishing zone.

(b) The resulting situation is being examined by the Government but no decision has yet been reached as to what further steps may be necessary.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether Government have considered the question of unilaterally declaring the territorial water-limit of India as 12 miles?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have considered the whole question but we have not thought it necessary, as at present advised, to do what the hon. Member suggests.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any machinery has been evolved in this conference for the settlement of any disputes arising out of the infringement of the territorial

water-limits, and if so, the nature of that machinery?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These disputes are presumably of an international kind, and such machinery as is available for the settlement of international disputes, presumably, would be used.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the territorial water-limit of India at present, and whether any international conference is contemplated in future to have a common territorial water-limit for the rest of the countries in the world?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some time ago, that is, some years ago, we declared our territorial water-limit as 6 miles.

Shri Tangamani: Already, two conferences have taken place for fixing the territorial water-limit, and we have learnt that no final decision has been reached. I would like to know whether any sub-committee or any other committee would go into this matter or whether another conference is going to take place for finalising this, because at both the previous conferences, no decision was taken.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member refers to a sub-committee of that conference? That is an international sub-committee of an international conference. Whose sub-committee is the hon. Member referring to? Sub-committee of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is only this. Since this matter has not been settled so far, is it going to be decided by another conference, or has that conference appointed any sub-committee to go into this matter and work out the details?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, no sub-committee has been appointed. Presumably, the conference will meet again some time or the other to consider it.

Shri Assar: May I know who moved the proposal which was supported by our delegation, and what was the object to support the 12-mile limit?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not follow the question. Who moved, and what?

Shri Assar: Who moved the proposal on our behalf?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the conference, there are many proposals made, unmade, re-made and amended. I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether India opposed the American proposal of 6 miles, and if so, the reason therefor?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose the hon. Member refers to what is called the U.S.—Canadian proposal. So far, we were chiefly concerned, not no much with the limits, but with one point namely that no warship should go into that limit, whatever the limit may be, without the permission of the Government concerned. That was the main point that we stressed, and on that, ultimately, no agreement was reached.

Earnings of Factory Employees

*12. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the nominal earnings of factory employees earning less than Rs. 200 per month during the year 1958 as compared to 1957; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No, the nominal earnings of factory employees have increased from Rs. 1248 in 1957 to Rs. 1283 in 1958;

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the figures that have been worked out by the Director of the Labour Bureau, I

find that there has been a drop in the nominal earnings, taking the index for 1939 as 100. So, there is a drop actually.

Shri Abid Ali: No, it is based on base 100 of 1951, and the figures which I have supplied are correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when this survey was made, and whether it covered all industries and all workers or whether only a particular industry was selected for ascertaining whether there was a fall in the wages.

Shri Abid Ali: The main question refers to factory employees earning less than Rs. 200 p.m.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That may be so. But a factory may be in many industries; a factory does not mean only a particular factory in a particular industry.

Shri Abid Ali: I am referring to the workers receiving less than Rs. 200 p.m. employed in factories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has not understood my question, and he does not want to understand it either. There are many factories in the country, and there are so many lakhs of employees who are getting less than Rs. 200 p.m. I am asking which particular factory in which industry was surveyed, whether all the industries were surveyed and all the factories were surveyed or whether only a particular factory was selected. I want to know how they arrived at this conclusion.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): So far as factories are concerned, the information is comprehensive. It covers all factories.

Tea Industry in India

*13. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies in the tea industry in India; and

(b) the amount of profit remitted by them otuside India during 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The total number of foreign compaines incorporated in the U.K. and engaged in the cultivation and processing of tea for which they are reported to have established places of business in India is 128.

(b) Remittance of profits and dividends abroad in respect of foreign investments in tea companies during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 4.9 crores (Provisional). This includes Rs. 4.5 crores of earnings transferred by foreign controlled tea companies and an estimated Rs. 0.4 crores of dividends earned by foreign investors in respect of their portfolio holdings in rupee tea companies in India.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार टी० गार्डन्स को नैशनलाइज करने का कोई इरादा रखती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग जो इतना मुनाफा करते हैं इस पर क्या सरकार अपने डेवेलपमेंट के लिये कोई विशेष इनकम टैक्स लगाना चाहती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी हां, इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे दूसरे टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of Indian companies working in the tea industry and the amount of profit they got last year?

Shri Kanungo: It is difficult to give the figures of profit; but the total number of tea estates in India is more than 8,000.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In view of the fact that the tea gardens are now decaying, may I know whether a part

of this huge profit is ploughed back by the foreign companies or whether Government have made any effort to make them plough back a part of the huge profit in developing the tea gardens and in replanting them so that our tea industry may flourish?

Shri Kanungo: By and large, the better-managed estates are not deteriorating. As far as development is concerned, we are surveying this situation for which we have organised a Development Section in the Tea Board about a year back.

Survey of Graduate Employment

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*14. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Saran:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the survey of employment of graduates has been undertaken;

(b) the procedure adopted for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Survey covers graduates and post-graduates of 1954 from twenty-nine Universities in addition to graduates of 1950 from three Universities. A sample of about 22,500 graduates was drawn from the list of graduates supplied by the Universities.

(c) Questionnaires have already been issued to about 16,000 graduates. Replies from about 5,000 have so far been received.

Shri Rami Reddy: What is the primary purpose of undertaking this survey?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The main purpose of this survey is to collect information about the employment of graduates, their incomes, the relation between employment and the subjects that they studied and also allied matters connected with their post-graduate occupations.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether Government have any scheme to provide employment for these educated unemployed graduates?

Shri L. N. Mishra: To provide jobs is not the purpose of this survey.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether the graduates who have replied to the questionnaire have got any employment or are without any employment?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say. These replies are under scrutiny; some of them have got jobs and some are jobless also.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्रेजुएटस के सर्वे के बाद उनके एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : तीसरी योजना में जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, वह एक स्वतंत्र प्रश्न है । यह सर्वे इस उद्देश्य से नहीं किया जा रहा है कि नौकरी दी जायेगी । लेकिन यह तो यह जानने के लिये है कि वह किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा ख्याल है कि इसका अन्तिम लक्ष्य यही है कि इन लोगों को नौकरी दी जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनको नौकरी या कोई दूसरा रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री श्री नन्दा) : यह सर्वे तो यह मालूम करने

के लिये किया जा रहा है कि किस किस्म की एजूकेशन यानी कौन से सबजेक्ट्स एम्प्लायमेंट के साथ ज्यादा रिलेटेड हैं और कौन ग्रजुएट ज्यादा अनएम्प्लाइड हैं और उनकी क्या बैकग्राउंड हैं । यह जानकारी प्राप्त होने से एजूकेशन के सिस्टम में स्टडीज के बारे में ज्यादा फायदा हो सकेगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इन स्नातकों की जो बेकारी है । उसके लिये बहुत दूर तक हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति ही जिम्मेदार है । अभी माननीय मंत्री ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहा । और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है किइस सम्बन्ध में कई प्रस्ताव शिक्षा पद्धति के परिवर्तन के विषय में सरकार के सामने आये हैं । और उन पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयत्न किया जायगा कि जितने सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास अब तक आये हैं उनको कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाये ।

श्री नन्दा : यह अलाहिदा सवाल है । शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में भी कमीशन का एक पैनल विचार करेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह सवाल भी उसके सामने होगा ।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what is the amount spent so far in conducting this survey, and why, instead of the Education Ministry, the Labour Ministry is doing this?

Shri L. N. Mishra: An allotment of Rs. 65,000 has been made for it. It is difficult to say how much of it has been spent so far. As regards the latter part of the question, this is being conducted under the DGRE which is working under the Labour Ministry. As a matter of fact, there is a Committee with representatives from the Home Ministry, the Planning Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the number of unemployed graduates has increased since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan? If so, to what extent has the number increased?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is a question of figures. But it is a fact that the number in the 'live' register is rising.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what is the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe graduates who are employed?

Mr. Speaker: Is there a break-up of the figures?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; we have not got the break-up at present.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether there is any plan to leave the whole thing to municipalities, towns and villages, to employ all the unemployed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are having a survey. There is no such plan.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that there is such a big survey being made, how is it proposed to correlate this survey with the kind of employment that will be available before the students go in for their various subjects, so that the Education Ministry could be apprised of the kind of absorption that there would be in employment?

Shri Nanda: That is precisely the kind of information which the survey will throw up. Therefore, it will help in the realisation of the aim which the hon. lady Member has indicated.

Price of Raw Jute

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*15. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the price of raw jute recently; and

(b) if so, to what extent and its

repercussion on jute industry and foreign market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Owing to a fall in jute production in the last season and apprehensions of a shortage of supplies, the price of Assam Bottom variety had risen from Rs. 21:50 per maund on 30th July, 1959 to Rs. 56 per maund on 10th May, 1960. Since then the trend has been downward and has come down steadily to Rs. 37.50 per maund on 23rd July, 1960. The shortage of fibre has necessitated a temporary and voluntary curtailment of production in some mills. The export position has not been affected by the high prices.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the rise in price of jute is due to excessive speculation?

Shri Kanungo: At a certain stage, there were apprehensions of that, but the Jute Exchange put a heavy bar and it was controlled.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if jute looms have been sealed in West Bengal jute mills due to want of raw jute?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that in the futures market, only the buyers have to pay a heavy margin? If so, what is the reason for that?

Shri Kanungo: That is for the Board to decide.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के जूट की कीमत में और हिन्दुस्तान के जूट की कीमत में क्या अन्तर है ? क्या दोनों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं या केवल हिन्दुस्तान के जूट की ही कीमतें बढ़ी हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: The rise was in India only.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what will be the Government's policy in regard to raw jute export against import of Pakistan cuttings which can be imported at half the price of our raw jute?

Shri Kanungo: We always keep the matter under constant review, and do not disclose it.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it a fact that a section of the purchasers did corner the market and hence there was a rise in jute price; and the agriculturists had nothing to do with it as they had no stock in their hands?

Shri Kanungo: Naturally, the maximum rise happened at a period when the stocks had moved from the farmers to the traders or the mill. As far as the question of cornering is concerned, we have no information on that subject. Presumably, there is no cornering.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जूट की प्राइस में जो अप एंड डाउन होता है तो उसको रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करना चाहती है जिससे किसानों को मिनिमम प्राइस मिल सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी तो मैक्सिमम है मिनिमम का सवाल कहां है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो प्राइस कभी कम होता है और कभी ज्यादा होता है जैसे कि कॉटन का प्राइस है शुगरकेन का प्राइस है तो मैं शास्त्री जी से जो कि किसानों का हित सदैव अपने सामने रखते हैं उनसे मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को मिनिमम प्राइस मिलने के लिये वे क्या कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने कई बार उठाया है और उनको मालूम है कि पिछले दो साल में हम लोगों ने ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जिससे जूट पैदा करने वालों को नुक्सान नहीं पहुंचा है । अब जहां तक व्यापार की बात है तो उसमें घटती बढ़ती होती रहती है कुछ हद तक बाजार भाव के अनुसार वहां कुछ काम चलता है और उसको मानना ही पड़ेगा ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government is aware that, according to the official bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee, the recent rise in our jute prices is due to excessive speculation in the raw jute market; and, if so, why was not Government able to take adequate steps in time to control this speculation?

Shri Kanungo: No. The forecast of the crop was badly belied; and, therefore, there was shortage.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what happened to the proposal of establishing a jute bank so that the surplus of one year may be kept for the other years?

Shri Kanungo: There is hardly any surplus to be carried over.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the proposal for establishing a jute bank?

Mr. Speaker: There is no surplus and there can be no proposal.

सिक्किम और भूटान को भारतीय संसदीय शिष्टमंडल

*१६ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री आप्टे :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार को एक निमंत्रण मिलने पर भारत के संसद् सदस्यों का एक दल हाल ही में सिक्किम और भूटान गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल में कौन-कौन संसद सदस्य गये थे ;

(ग) उस दल ने कौन कौन से स्थान और संस्थायें देखीं और किन-किन प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के साथ भेंट की ; और

(घ) इस यात्रा के फलस्वरूप अपने अनुभव के आधार पर इस दल ने भारत सरकार को क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, *Leader*, 2 Sh. Yadav Narayan Yadav, 3. Sh. T. Manaen, 4. Sh. Nek Ram Negi, and 5. Sh. R. S. Panjhazari.

(c) The delegation spent 2 days in Sikkim beginning 12th May, 1960 and 17 days in Bhutan. In Sikkim, they met the Maharaja, the Maharajkumar and the Dewan of Sikkim. They visited the local hospital, the Fruit Preservation Factory, the Rongni Chhu Hydel Station, the Government Farm, the Technical Institute and the Institute of Tibetology.

In Bhutan they met the Maharaja, the Prime Minister and Members of the Bhutanese Assembly. They visited the Fruit Preservation Factory, Hospitals, Schools, monasteries and the road to Paro which is being constructed with the help of the Government of India.

(d) The Delegation was not required to submit a report but the Leader has informally acquainted the Government with the general impressions received by the Members.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सत्य है कि इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सिक्किम और भूटान जाने से इन दोनों देशों और भारत के पिछले संबंध पहले से अच्छे हुये हैं और इसलिये क्या यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि सिक्किम और भूटान से कोई इस तरह का प्रतिनिधि मंडल भी भारत में आये ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमारे संबंध भूटान से तो बहुत ही अच्छे रहे हैं और इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल के जाने से शायद और भी उसमें अच्छाई पैदा हो। अब वहां से लोग तो आते जाते हैं और अभी पांच साल वहां से कुछ लोग आये थे और वहां से यदि और लोग आवें तो उनका हम जरूर स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हम अर्थात् भारत सरकार सिक्किम और भूटान को वहां के विकास कार्यों में सहायता देते रहे हैं, तो क्या उस प्रतिनिधि-मंडल की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप उस सहायता के परिमाण में कुछ वृद्धि की जा रही है और क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता ने यह सिफारिश की है कि वहां जो अनुदान दिये जा रहे हैं उनके लिये कोई ग्रौडिट की व्यवस्था की जाय ? क्या इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : इस की निस्बत मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता । मेरे सामने उसकी सिफारिशें नहीं हैं, यू मैं ने उनको देखा है लेकिन उसकी तफसील मेरे सामने नहीं है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know how this team of Members of Parliament was selected? Whether it was by you or by some governmental process? If it was through some governmental process, why is it that the usual process of getting a nomination by the Speaker by-passed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may not be called a Parliamentary Delegation; and I could not, without enquiry, say precisely how it was selected.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it was a fact that the Government of Bhutan have complained to this delegation about the slow progress of the Jaldhaka scheme? If so, what are the reasons for the delay and what are the steps taken by Government for its speedy progress?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer that question about a particular project?

Mr. Speaker: These are general visits.

Shri Assar: The Government of Bhutan has complained about the slow progress of this project....

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of the question.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know the purpose for which this delegation had gone there?

Mr. Speaker: You mean the purpose of the visit of this delegation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Friendship and goodwill.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the marking on the Indian maps of the Bhutanese boundary with India and the clause of the Treaty—Indo-Bhutanese Treaty of 1949—guiding the Bhutanese Government in the matter of external affairs—were the two principal subjects that were discussed with the Parliamentary Delegation from here by the Prime Minister and the Members of the Assembly? If so, what was the trend of the discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is—I may congratulate him—cleverly bringing in something irrelevant, something that has nothing to do with this question. I regret I cannot answer that question.

May I just say one thing about the selection of the team? I did not really know; but, when the matter came before me I did point out that every person selected should have some experienc of mountaineering, should be able to breathe and live comfortably at an altitude of 14,000 or 15,000 ft., should be tough and should be able to ride a horse and a yak (*laughter*).

Shri Hem Barua: On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that this was irrelevant. As a matter of fact, these were the two principal subjects, the marking of the Bhutanese boundary and the Treaty. It was reported in the newspapers from there.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of personal explanation; as to whether a question is relevant or irrelevant, there is no personal explanation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They did not make any complaint regarding any matter. Neither the Maharaja

nor the Prime Minister or any responsible officer of Bhutan wanted to discuss these matters with us.

Public Sector Industries

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*17. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been formed by the Central Government to formulate a workable scheme for direct investment by the people in Public Sector industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of its functions and the scope thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A Study Group consisting of officials has been set up by the Planning Commission to examine the question of public participation in the capital of State enterprises. No formal terms of reference have been assigned to the Study Group but it is expected to examine this question in all its aspects.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जो नई कम्पनियां स्टार्ट हो रही हैं उनके संबंध में साधारण आदमियों की शेयर्स खरीदने की बहुत अधिक दरख्वास्तें आ रही हैं तो क्या सरकार ऐसे साधारण आदमियों को चांस देगी कि वह जो सरकार के पबलिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं उनमें छोटे छोटे शेयर्स खरीद सकें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है और स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया गया है उसका मंशा यही है कि वह इस बात का पता लगाये कि लोग कितना अपना शेयर कैप्टिल सरकारी काम में लगा सकते हैं ।

Shri Damani: May I know whether this investment will be allowed in the existing companies or in new companies?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The whole thing is under study; and we are expecting the report by the end of August.

Shri Tyagi: As we have read only in today's papers that Acharya Vinoba Bhave was of the opinion that he would run the Government without any taxation, I want to know whether this problem was also discussed by the Planning Commission?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question does not refer to that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What is the extent of public participation that the proposals envisage?

Mr. Speaker: What is the extent of public participation envisaged? Is it the question? What is the question?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I wanted to know the proportion of the capital that will be open for public participation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: These are under examination and study and it is difficult to say anything now.

Mr. Speaker: What is the percentage of the capital which the ordinary public would participate in?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Percentages are not laid down nor can be laid down.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indians detained in Tibet

*11. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 9th February, 1960 and state the extent of success achieved

in getting the release of about twenty-three Indian citizens or Indian protected persons who are still detained by the Chinese authorities in Tibet?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): According to our information, of the 23 persons arrested earlier, 19 still continue to be under detention. It is possible that some of them may have been released but authentic information in this respect is not available. Since then 11 Indian nationals have been arrested. Of these 9 are Kashmiri Muslims and 2 Indian protected persons; of the Kashmiri Muslims, 2 were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and one to 11 years imprisonment.

Meeting with Acharya Vinoba Bhave

*18. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Planning Commission met Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Meerut on Tuesday, the 12th April, 1960; and

(b) if so, what were the issues discussed by them with Acharya Vinoba Bhave?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) There was a general exchange of views with Acharya Vinoba Bhave on questions relating to development, more especially, progress in dealing with the problem of unemployment, the role of khadi, the conditions of agricultural labourers, implementation of the land reform programme, village industries, education and food self-sufficiency.

Central Government Employees

*19. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was made to him by representatives of the confederation of Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, what was the nature of the representation; and

(c) what action he has taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, a representation was received on behalf of certain Associations, including the Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions.

(b) The representation contained a request for an interview for the representatives of the employees to negotiate on certain demands which involved revision of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) A reply was sent stating *inter alia* that a high-powered commission having given its considered opinion after a good deal of time and thought, Government, for their part, considered these recommendations as almost tantamount to an award and accepted them almost *in toto* even where they might have had a different opinion. Government could not, therefore, discuss any revision of the Commission's recommendations and the decisions taken thereon.

Eviction of Refugees from Mikir Hills

*20. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Halder:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the eviction of East Bengal refugees from Mikir Hills, Assam and their crowding in Calcutta streets;

(b) whether any representation of the West Bengal Government has been received in this matter; and

(c) the steps taken for the prevention of further exodus and resettlement of those already evicted?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). On 6th May, 1960 the Government of West Bengal brought to the notice of the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation that some evictees from Mikir Hills, Assam, had come over to Calcutta.

(c) The Union Ministry of Rehabilitation is always prepared to offer rehabilitation assistance to bona-fide displaced persons. Those who came to West Bengal from Assam have been advised to go back to Assam where the State Government will give them such rehabilitation benefits as may be admissible. Some schemes have been sanctioned and others are being formulated for the rehabilitation of evicted families in other areas of Assam.

Output of Cycles

*21. **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the great target for output of cycles for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made to keep the prices of cycles from going up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The target fixed for the output of cycles for the year 1960-61 at 1.25 million cycles, which is being more than fulfilled.

(b) It has not been considered necessary to regulate the prices of cycles as production is increasing at a very satisfactory rate.

काश्मीर

*२२. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक १६ जून, १९६० के दिल्ली के समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री श्री मंजूर कादिर के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि काश्मीर विवाद को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय को सौंपने में भारत का राष्ट्रमंडल का सदस्य होना एक बड़ी भारी बाधा है क्योंकि भारत ऐसा करने के पक्ष में नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान ने इस संबंध में भारत से कभी कुछ कहा था ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां) : (क) सरकार ने इस विषय में अखबारी रिपोर्ट देख ली है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

...y havi[illegible]

Hindust[illegible] pacity Ltd.

*23. **Shri S[illegible]a Atoansda:**
Shri N[illegible]. Negi:
Shri R. C. [illegible]ajhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1679 on the 25th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for expansion of Hindustan Cables Ltd.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Detailed schemes have been considered for the expansion of the factory for the manufacture of—

(i) 2,000 miles of dry core cables per annum on multiple shifts;

(ii) Plastic insulated switchboard cables; and

(iii) installation of Wire Drawing plant to draw out 1,500 tons of copper wire on double shift basis.

The proposals are being included for implementation during the Third Plan period.

Delhi Shops and Establishments Act

*24. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act is being violated in many ways by the employers;

(b) whether Government have been receiving a large number of complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No. The number of violations was small compared to the one number of Shops and Establishments persons employed.

(c) Prosecu Acha. were launched against the de lem Bh lanni

East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Rajasthan

*25. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Halder:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many families of displaced persons from East Pakistan who were sent to Rajasthan for rehabilitation have deserted their rehabilitation sites and come back to West Benal uptil now;

(b) the total number of refugees that were sent to Rajasthan and the number of those who remained there with break-up of figures for each rehabilitation Centre within Rajasthan; and

(c) whether any deputation of these deserters sought interview with him or his officers at Calcutta in the month of June and whether any attempt has been made by Government to find out from the persons the reasons for their desertion of rehabilitation sites in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). 266 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan were sent to Kotah, Rajasthan. It is reported that 207 families have deserted.

(c) Yes, on the 26th of July, 1960.

An enquiry was made from the Government of Rajasthan. These families have deserted of their own accord without informing the State Government. They appear to be more interested in their rehabilitation in West Bengal than in Rajasthan.

Retrenchment in the Ministry of Rehabilitation

*26. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri N. Keshava:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees retrenched from the Ministry of Rehabilitation have been re-employed in other departments so far; and

(b) how many remain to be employed?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 935.

(b) 890; Some of them have however found alternative appointments by their own efforts; but their number is not known.

Graphite

*27. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 926 on the 17th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the

scheme for setting up a plant to produce reactor grade and commercial grade graphite?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The scheme for setting up of plant to produce reactor and commercial grade graphite is still under consideration.

Price Policy for Third Five Year Plan

*28. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by National Development Council to consider price policy for the Third Five Year Plan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein;

(c) whether the Government have considered them; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The Committee appointed by the National Development Council to consider questions relating to price policy has not yet completed its work. The Committee is expected to meet again in the near future.

Hirakud Smelter

*29. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hirakud Smelter for production of aluminium ingots is proposing to increase its production;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of aluminium is 30 to 40 per cent higher in India; and

(d) whether efforts are being made to reduce this high cost of production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 10,000 to 20,000 tons of aluminium ingots per annum.

(c) The cost of production of aluminium metal in India is higher by 20 to 25 per cent than the c.i.f. price of imported metal.

(d) Yes, Sir; by having smelters with increased capacity.

Canada-India Atomic Reactor

*30. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the **Prime Minister** by pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 12th February 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Canada-India atomic reactor has been commissioned; and

(b) if so, for what purpose this reactor is being used at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). Yes. The reactor reached "criticality" on July 10, 1960.

(b) At present various circuits are being tested and start up experiments are being carried out. The reactor power is being gradually raised to the maximum rated capacity of 40,000 kilowatts. When the reactor is in full operation, it will be used for research in neutron physics and engineering and the production of isotopes for use in agriculture, industry, medicine and research.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Teesta Valley

*31. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosh:**
{ **Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for rehabilitating refugees in Teesta Valley has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). In April, 1959, a scheme for the rehabilitation of 750 displaced agriculturist families on 3,125 acres of the Teesta Char land in West Bengal was sanctioned at an expenditure of Rs. 17,71,300. The scheme envisaged the allotment of 4 acres of cultivable land to each family. The settlers were also to get agricultural and house building loans and maintenance grant. The scheme could not, however, be proceeded with in view of paucity of suitable high land required for homestead purposes. A revised scheme for the rehabilitation of only 250 families in the area has accordingly been prepared by the State Government and is under examination.

Retrenched Workers at Hirakud and Rourkela

*32. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers have been retrenched from Hirakud Dam and Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what is the total number thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to provide employment to those retrenched workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Hirakud Dam—Yes.

Rourkela Steel Plant—No.

(b) 6,472 upto December, 1959.

(c) 5,734 persons did not require any assistance, 724 were helped to secure alternative employment and 14 are on the waiting list.

Gas Tank Explosion in Bombay

*33. { **Shri Assar:**
{ **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 persons were injured on account of explosion of gas tank of Bombay Gas Company, Bombay on the 8th July, 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry about the cause of explosion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). This matter is within State Sphere and we have no official information about the details asked for.

Paper Mills in Jammu and Kashmir

*34. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
{ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
{ **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
{ **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 509 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the F.A.O. expert regarding the paper mills in Jammu and Kashmir State has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the expert; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The final report of the F.A.O. expert is still awaited. But in the preliminary report submitted by the expert, the possibilities of a large scale manufacture are not bright.

Labour Participation in Management

*35. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what are those industries wherein the scheme of workers' participation in the management has been implemented;

(b) what are the results of its functioning;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of co-operation from the management in implementing the scheme; and

(d) if not, why there is delay in extending the scheme to more industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The scheme has been introduced in selected units in industries like engineering, transport, chemicals, collieries, sugar, aluminium, textiles, jute, tea, etc.

(b) According to reports so far received, the Joint Management Councils in most of the undertakings where the scheme has been introduced have been working satisfactorily. It is, however, too early to assess the results.

(c) and (d). Since the scheme is a purely voluntary one, its introduction to more units would depend on the degree of co-operation received from both the employers and employees of the industrial undertakings. Efforts are, however, being made to extend the scheme to more units.

Training in Business Management

1. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given training in Business Management in Small Industries Service Institutions in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1955—59; and

(b) the expenditure involved on them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 102 persons during 1958 and 1959. The first course commenced in the year 1958.

(b) The training was conducted by the staff of the Small Industries Service Institute, Hyderabad and no extra expenditure was incurred on this account except payment of Rs. 345 as honorarium to guest speakers during the period of training.

Report of Japanese Handicrafts Expert

2. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2510 on the 25th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the formal report of the Japanese Handicrafts Expert who visited India a few months back; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of his recommendations in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table, [*See*, Appendix I, annexure 1]. Copies of the report have also been placed in the library of the House.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in viet Nam

3. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2491 on the 25th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam for the period December, 1959 to March, 1960 has since been published; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Tenth Interim Report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam which covers the period 1st February, 1959 to 31st January, 1960 has since been released for the information of the public and is at present under print. A copy will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as its printing is completed. The Report for the period 1st February, 1960 onwards will, we presume, be available in due course.

Import of Paper

4. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1780 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken by Government in regard to import of writing and printing paper through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the quantity of paper to be imported and its value; and

(c) the countries from where to be imported (with break-up of quantity and value)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Loans to Coffee Growers

5. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount set apart for the grant of loans to registered coffee growers under the Coffee Development Plan for the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 has been provided in the Budget for 1960-61, for grant of loans to registered coffee growers.

Small Scale Industries

6. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on the 9th March, 1960 and state the progress since made in the establishment of a Corporation for small-scale industries in each State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Small Industries Corporations have been set up in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

The Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have decided to set up corporations. Details are being finalised. The Governments of Bombay, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Madras have still under consideration proposals for setting up Small Industries Corporations.

Ambar Charkha Centres in Punjab

7. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres opened for Ambar Charkha in the Punjab State during the year 1958-59;

(b) the number of persons (men and women) trained during this year;

(c) the number of Ambar Charkhas given to such trainees;

(d) the number of Ambar Charkhas that are in use; and

(e) the number of Ambar Charkhas which are lying idle?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 224.

(b) 7,857.

(c) 7,771.

(d) and (e). It is estimated that 40 per cent of the Charkhas distributed work for a limited number of hours.

Tibetan Refugees through Bhutan

8. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhutan Government have urged upon the Government of India to permit entry of all those Tibetan refugees who pass through Bhutan;

(b) whether the Government of India agreed to this request;

(c) why is it that the Bhutan Government is not willing to resettle the Tibetan refugees in Bhutan; and

(d) whether they have officially written anything to the Government of India to this effect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The Government of Bhutan informed us through our Political Officer that their limited resources would make it extremely difficult for them to undertake the rehabilitation of large numbers of Tibetan refugees in Bhutan. They would however be able to provide employment for about 3,000 refugees on road construction projects which would take a few years to be completed. Those refugees for whom employment cannot be found in Bhutan would be resettled in India.

Export of Bicycles

9. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bicycles exported during 1959 and 1960 so far;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the total amount spent for the import of parts of bicycles or complete bicycles during 1959 and 1960 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b):

Period	No. of bicycles Exported	Foreign exchange Earned
		Rs.
1959 . . .	7,159	987,000
1960 (Jan—April)* .	546	66,000

(c) :

Period	Amount spent for import of bicycles or parts of bicycles	
	Bicycles	*Parts of a Bicycles*†
	Rs.	Rs.
1959 . . .	107,000	7,368,000
1960 (Jan.—April)* .	53,000	2,944,000

*Figures beyond April, 1960 are not available.

†Excluding tyres and electric parts.

Unemployment in Punjab

10. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the competitive figures of the registered unemployed during the last six months in Punjab; and

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates registered during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a)—

Month	Number of applicants registered during the month.
1	2
1960	
January .	14,397
February .	16,003
March .	18,500
April .	15,375
May	16,331
June	16,437

(b) Quarterly figures only are available for educated persons. They are given below:—

Category	Number of educated applicants registered during the quarter ended :	
	March '60	June '60
1	2	3
Graduates	1,028	1,146
Intermediates .	877	1,192
Matriculates .	10,480	11,925
TOTAL .	12,385	14,263

Tibetan Refugees

11. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees who have come to India since the 1st February, 1960;

(b) the names of passes on the Northern Frontier by which they entered India;

(c) the number of refugees who came through each of these passes;

(d) the places where they have been rehabilitated; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on giving assistance to refugees by Government and private institutions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The numbers of Tibetan refugees who have entered India from 1st February, 1960 to the end of May, 1960 are shown below:

Place of entry	Feb-ruary	March	April	May
NEFA . .	68	386	587	563
U.P. . .	..	..	24	13
Ladakh . .	2	13	178	26
Sikkim . .	189	124	2	115
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	145

(b) The passes through which these refugees have come are:—

NEFA . .	Karpotsang, Lhala, Tulung, Nilakala.
U.P. .	Lipulekh, Limpia, Nelang.
Ladakh . .	Jarala, Chardingla, Changla.
Sikkim	Nathula, Jelepla, Kongrala, Dongkyala, Thankarla.
Himachal Pradesh . .	Shipkila, Nesang.

(c) It is not possible to state the number of refugees who came through each of these passes.

(d) The local authorities have been requested to find employment for the refugees in their areas, failing which the refugees would be kept in a Transit Camp until employment becomes available elsewhere in India.

(e) The total expenditure incurred by Government on relief and rehabilitation of refugees during the year 1959-60 is Rs. 41,59,614. The extent of assistance provided by private Institutions is not known.

Manufacture of Newsprint

12. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether newsprint can be prepared from *papita Broussonetia papyrifera* and mulberry *Sterculia Companulate* according to research conducted in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun;

(b) whether Government contemplate to set up a newsprint factory in such area in the country where papita and mulberry trees are available in large numbers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No successful results on commercial or semi-commercial basis have been obtained. Therefore it is not possible to set up any plants for large scale manufacture.

Camphor

13. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of camphor imported every year in the country and the amount of foreign exchange involved in such import;

(b) from which country camphor is imported;

(c) whether camphor can be locally prepared out of *Ocimum Kilimandscharicum* plant, as a result of research done in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun;

(d) Where these plants are largely available;

(e) whether Government contemplate to produce camphor on a commercial scale; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise imports of camphor—natural and synthetic—during the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 (January-April, 1960) is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2].

(c) Yes Sir, but the production has not been proved economically successful.

(d) There is no organised large scale cultivation of *Ocimum* Kilimandscharicum anywhere in the country. This might be expected to develop in the wake of commercial exploitation of the material.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Textile Industry

15. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how textile industry has fared during the year 1960 so far;

(b) whether a statement specifying production achieved under the following heads will be laid on the Table:

(i) coarse,

(ii) medium,

(iii) fine, and

(iv) superfine;

(c) the extent to which the items under the above heads have been exported as against exports in the corresponding period of 1959; and

(d) the stocks lying with the Mills as on the 1st June, 1960?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The cloth production in the textile mill industry is showing a slight improvement as compared to last year. The production pattern is also indicating a shift from coarser to finer varieties. As regards cotton yarn, production is more or less stationary.

(b) and (c). Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3].

(d) 2·75 lakh bales (1·30 lakh bales unsold and 1·45 lakh bales sold but not taken delivery of by the trade).

Documentaries on Historical Places in Punjab

16. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to produce documentary films on all the historical places in Punjab?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Films Division is already producing a documentary film on the "Punjab" which will include *inter alia* the historical monuments in the State such as those at Kurukshetra, the ruins at Thanesar and Rupar, the Jallianwala Bagh, wooden temples of Brahmor, Chatrahi and Markula-Udaipur, the Golden Temple at Amritsar and Gurdwaras at Anandpur Sahib, Fatehgarh Sahib, etc.

Another film entitled "Pilgrimage to Freedom" produced by Films Division in 1957, also includes a sequence on the Jallianwala Bagh.

There is no scheme to produce documentary films on all the historical places in the Punjab. It is however proposed to include them as and when appropriate.

Employment Opportunities in Uttar Pradesh

17. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment opportunities in Uttar Pradesh failed to improve during 1959;

(b) the total number of vacancies notified in public sector and those in private sector during the above period;

(c) the number of industries closed down;

(d) the number of persons declared surplus, retrenched due to nationalisation or closure; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The total number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh in 1959 was:

Public Sector	53,222
Private Sector	18,851
Total:	72,073

(c) to (e). Complete information is not available.

Small Scale Co-operative Handloom Industries in U.P.

18. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale co-operative handloom industries that have been started in U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (year-wise); and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loan or grants for each industry during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a)—

Financial Year	Number of Handloom Co-operatives registered.
1956-57	57
1957-58	77
1958-59	37
1959-60	35
1960-61 (Upto 30-6-60)	15

(b)—

Financial Year	Loan	Grant
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
1956-57	42·02	29·79
1957-58	1·48	33·41
1958-59	3·98	52·89
1959-60	1·45	28·80
1960-61	2·26	25·18

(Industry-wise figures are not available).

Government Property at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad

19. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of malpractices and misappropriation of Government property by the Section Officer of the C.P.W.D. and others at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into these allegations; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under detailed investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

20. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many volumes of Mahatma Gandhi's Works have been published so far; and

(b) the amount spent on the publications and the staff employed so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Three volumes each of English and Hindi.

(b) Rs. 7,05,623 from 1956-57 to 1959-60.

Hindustan Samachar Sahakari Samiti

21. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 574 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the request of Hindustan Samachar Sahakari Samiti regarding permission to make use of the teleprinter circuits of Press Information Bureau when they are vacant; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). It has not been found possible to agree to the use of the line for other purposes than those of Press Information Bureau.

Efficiency Code

22. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 201 on the 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed for exploring the means for realizing the objectives regarding efficiency code has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Committee has drawn up a questionnaire on Guiding Principles for Co-operation between Employers and Workers at the level of the Undertaking. This is being widely circulated to collect necessary data for the preparation of the material for further discussion in due course.

Provident Fund Scheme

23. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 91 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Study Group on Social Security regarding the conversion of Provident Fund Scheme into an old-age and/or survivorship pension (for widows and children); and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Comments on the recommendations have been received from most of the interests concerned, and the same are being examined. It is proposed to discuss the matter at a tripartite Conference before decisions are taken.

Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry

24. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress so far made by the Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry; and

(b) the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The All-India report on the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry will be published shortly.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries

25. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 496 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Sub-Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board regarding financial assistance in the form of equity capital to small scale industrialists; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The Sub-committee of the Small Scale Industries Board has submitted its Report. The following are the main recommendations:—

(i) Equity participation by Government be extended to small industrial concerns registered as public or private limited Companies or as limited liability co-operatives. It may not be extended to partnership or proprietary concerns.

(ii) During the Third Plan period, about 1,000 units be selected, particularly in under-developed areas.

(iii) Government may subscribe upto 50 per cent of equity of any one concern subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh.

(iv) In exceptional cases of concerns floated by technically qualified

persons, however, Government may provide not more than another 20 per cent. of the equity capital as a share capital loan under prevalent loan rules.

(v) The portion of equity held by Government may be in the form of redeemable non-cumulative preference shares with a dividend rate not exceeding 5 per cent. and with a right to vote and to appoint Directors.

(vi) The agency for administering the scheme may be the State Directorate of Industries.

Scheme for Compulsory Exports

26. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 404 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for compulsory exports has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). As stated in the answers to earlier questions on the subject, it may not be necessary to resort to compulsion, if the objective of increasing exports can be achieved otherwise; the figures of exports at present show a hopeful trend.

Industrial Design Institute

27. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1526 on the 16 April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of an Industrial Design Institute has been finalised; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No., Sir. The foreign consultants whose services were secured through the Ford Foundation have just submitted their proposals regarding the establishment of an Institute of Design. They are under examination.

Wage Maps for Bombay and Kanpur

28. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 576 on the 1st March, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in drawing up experimental wage maps for Bombay and Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shr Abid Ali): Analysis and tabulation of data collected during the course of the Wage Census is well in hand. Tabulation of data industry-wise in respect of 10 industries has been completed. Rest of the tabulation is expected to be over by the end of this year. The question of drawing up Wage Maps for Bombay and Kanpur will be taken up thereafter.

Manufacture of Liquid Gold

29. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2805 on the 28th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in exploring the possibilities of commercial exploitation of the process developed at the national metallurgical Laboratory, Hyderabad, for the manufacture of liquid gold?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): With a view to commercially exploit the process developed at the National Metallurgical La-

boratory, Jamshedpur for the manufacture of Liquid Gold, a non-technical note was circulated by the National Research Development Corporation of India to the interested parties. The process has since been leased out to a couple of firms on a non-exclusive basis on payment of certain royalty and a lump sum amount for a period of 14 years.

Plan for Boosting Exports

30. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1680 on the 25th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the preparation of a Five Year Plan for boosting exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Any long term plan of action for increasing exports will have to await the finalization of the Third Five Year Plan. All possible efforts will be made to achieve higher level of exports.

Export Houses

31. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1689 on the 25th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up export houses to expand export trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Some proposals for setting up of Export Houses have been received but final decisions have not been taken so far.

दिल्ली के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर के लिये भवन

३२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दरियागंज (दिल्ली) के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर के लिये एक बड़ा भवन बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) यह भवन कब तक बन जायेगा ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). इसका सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

उदयपुर की जावर की खानों में श्रमिक करार

३३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में उदयपुर की जावर की खानों के प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिकों के बीच कोई करार हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त करार की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी हां, ८ अप्रैल, १९६० ।

(ख) जावर की खानों और उदयपुर मे स्थापित होने वाले खनीज साफ करने के कारखाने के मजदूरों की तरफ से प्रबन्धकों से बातचीत करने के लिये ज़ावर खान मजदूर संघ को एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि संस्था मान लिया गया है । उत्पादन बढ़ाने और प्रबन्धकों और मजदूरों के आपसी संबंधों को मधुर बनाने

इत्यादि के लिये कई एक मिलीजुली सलाहकार समितियां बनाई जायेंगी। शिकायतों को दूर करने, वेतन संशोधन, निश्चित दरों पर लाभांश देने, अनुशासन नियमों के अमल और पंच फैसलों से मामलों को तय करने की भी इस समझौते में व्यवस्था है। अस्पताल, मकान, शिक्षा इत्यादि की सुविधायें भी बढ़ा दी गई हैं।

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय में सतर्कता कार्य

३४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री अपने मंत्रालय का १९५९–६० की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ७ पर प्रशासन सतर्कता विभाग संबंधी अन्तिम पैराग्राफ के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १८ शिकायतों में से कितनी शिकायतों को निबटाया गया ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामलों में पदाधिकारियों को दंड दिया गया ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री के० च० रेड्डी): (क) सब शिकायतों को निबटाया जा चुका है।

(ख) ४ मामलों में दोषी पाये गये ५ पदाधिकारियों को समुचित दंड दिया गया। एक और मामले में दो पदाधिकारियों को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है और उन पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है।

सिगरेट का उत्पादन

३५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश में तैयार किये गये कितने प्रतिशत सिगरेट की बिक्री हुई ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय सिगरटों की मांग बढ़ रही है ?

उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) १०० प्रतिशत।

(ख) कोई खास नहीं।

Allotment of Government Accommodation

36. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1537 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding 63 pending cases of Government employees who either themselves or their parents own houses in Delhi|New Delhi and who are in occupation of Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Decisions have been taken in 30 cases. The decisions taken are as follows:

(i) Declared eligible for Government accommodation on payment of normal rent . .	17
(ii) Allowed to stay for a specified period ranging from 1 to 6 months on payment of normal rent	2
(iii) Declared eligible on payment of enhanced rent	
(iv) Declared ineligible, but allowed time to vacate Government accommodation on payment of enhanced rent . .	10
TOTAL .	30

Expenditure on Dalai Lama and Tibetan Refugees.

37. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been spent so far on Dalai Lama and his party in India; and

(b) the amount of money which has been spent so far for the rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees in the different camps in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). According to information received so far, a sum of Rs. 5,28,419|96 has been spent on the Dalai Lama and his party, and a sum of Rs. 41,59,614|50 on the relief and rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees.

Renovation of Jute Mills

38. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards renovation of Jute mills so far;

(b) whether it has caused retrenchment of labour; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) As on 31st March, 1960 a total number of 264,928 modern silver spinning spindles had been installed and were working in 58 out of 82 jute mill companies. This means that 66 per cent of the installed looms are now being fed with silver spun yarn.

(b) and (c). Modernisation of jute mills is planned in such a way as to ensure that the displacement of labour is kept within the natural wastage and there is no retrenchment of labour.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योग प्रदर्शनी

३९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री पहाड़िया :
श्री आसर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, १९६१ में दिल्ली में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योग प्रदर्शनी होगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में कौन-कौन से देश भाग लेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) फैडरेशन आफ इंडियन चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री इस प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन कर रहा है और उसने उन समस्त देशों को भाग लेने के लिये निमंत्रण दिये हैं जिनके साथ भारत के व्यापार-संबंध है । चूंकि यह प्रदर्शनी नवम्बर, १९६१ मे होगी, इसलिये अभी से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कौन-कौन से देश निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर इसमें भाग लेंगे ।

DDT Factory, Alwaye

40. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDT Factory in Alwaye has overshot the target of production in 1958-59; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; in some months.

Vacant Posts of Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners

41. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some countries posts of Ambassadors and High Commissioners are lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the number of such posts and the names of the countries where these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons for keeping these posts vacant?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Only the posts of India's Ambassadors to Burma and Ethiopia and of High Commissioner to Malaya have been vacant since 7-7-60, 4-2-60 and 27-10-1959 respectively. Officers have been selected for all these posts and are expected to assume charge shortly.

Delays which some times occur in filling the posts are due to the fact that before a Head of a Mission relinquishes charge of his post and assumes charge of his new assignment, he often wishes to avail himself of home leave. Some times, personal problems of an urgent nature intervene causing delay in the departure of an officer to his new post. Efforts, however, are constantly being made to minimise the period for which a post remains vacant.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेडियो का वितरण

४२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० में कितने सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट बांटे गये ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने रेडियो सेट चालू हैं ; और

(ग) खराब रेडियो सेटों की मरम्मत के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कर्मकर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

जिले का नाम	१९५८–५९ में प्रदत्त सामुदायिक सेटों की संख्या	१९५९–६० में प्रदत्त सामुदायिक सेटों की संख्या
महासु	४४	४४
मंडी	४२	४२
चम्बा	२२	२२
सिरमर	२३	२३
बिलासपुर	१९	१९
कुल संख्या	१५०	१५०

(ख) और (ग) सभी सेट चालू हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग

४३. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार किन-किन योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में गत पांच वर्षों में क्या-क्या काम किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम के कीड़े पालने की तीन विकास

योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं । ये इस प्रकार है :—

१. मंडी का सेंट्रल डिमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म तथा रेशम के कीड़ों का बीज भंडार ।

२. धौलाकुआं में सेंट्रल डिमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म संगठन ।

३. मंडी में रेशम के तार को लपेटने के प्रदर्शन तथा उत्पादन केन्द्र की स्थापना ।

(ख) पिछले पांच सालों में इस प्रदेश मे रेशम के कीड़े पालने का प्रचार करने की कोशिश की गई है । इन सालों में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने जो काम किया उसमे ये भी शामिल हैं :—

१. शहतूत से रेशम तैयार करने वाले प्रदर्शन फार्मों की स्थापना करना ;

२. रेशम के कीड़े पालने वालों को शहतूत के पौधे देने के लिये शहतूत की नर्सरियां खोलना;

३. बीज के काम में लाने के लिये रोगमुक्त रेशम के कीड़े देना;

४. रेशम का तार लपेटने के काम का कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण देना ! और

५. शिवरात्रि और नलवाड़ी के मेलों में रेशम के कीड़े पालने के बारे में प्रदर्शनियां करना ।

N.E.P.A. Mills

44. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar, has not yet reached its installed capacity for production of 100 tons newsprint per day; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The main reason is the shortage in the supply of power and steam. Equipments to augument the production to 100 tons per day are already under installation and it is expected that if adequate power for which arrangements are eing made, is available, it will be possible for the Mills to increase the daily production to its installed capacity.

Passports and Travel Documents

45. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy: / Shri Supakar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the fee for passports and other travel documents recovered or collected in the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 so far;

(b) whether any revision in the fee has been effected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The following fees for passports and other travel documents were collected:

	1958	1959	1960
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passports	905,466	984,960	561,235
Other travel documents	34,727	40,787	19,394

(b) and (c). Yes; the fees for issue of passports and other travel documents have been revised with effect from June 1, 1960. The fees charged prior to this date were laid down

before the war and had remained unchanged, although expenditure on passport establishments, printing and other items has increased manifold.

Manufacture of Watches

46. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 9th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether more schemes for the manufacture of watches in India have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) and (b). Beside the Indo-French collaboration scheme in the Private Sector, the scheme for the manufacture of watches in the Public Sector in collaboration with the Japanese firm has also since been approved. Two other schemes of collaboration one with Italian and the other with West German firm in the Private Sector have also been tentatively approved.

Recording of events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's Life

47. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life:

(b) whether they have recorded the events relating to Khera Satyagraha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Four radio documentaries have been broadcast so far on various phases of Mahatma Gandhi's life and authentic material is being collected for preparing more documentaries of this type.

(b) and (c). As the Khera Satyagraha is mainly associated with Sardar Patel, the documentary on this event will be covered by All India Radio, Ahmedabad, on the occasion of Sardar Patel's 85th birth anniversary.

Working Journalists' Wage Committee

48. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 108 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Journalists' Wage Committee; and

(b) whether a statement showing the position in this regard would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). It appears that most of the covered establishments continue implementing the decision of the Committee. Appropriate action is taken whenever any complaint is received.

सरकारी इमारतें

४९. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या निर्माण आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भविष्य में सरकारी इमारतें बनाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री श्री क० च० रेड्डी (क) और (ख) भवनों के निर्माण के बारे में अभी तक कोई नई नीति नहीं बनाई गई । फिर भी, भवनों की कार्य-उपयोगिता को बनाये रखते हुये निर्माण का लागत में अधिक से अधिक कमखर्ची करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । इस उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, दुर्लभ आवश्यक पदार्थों, जैसे इस्पात, सीमेंट आदि का प्रयोग कम से कम किया जा रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के लिये यथा सभव स्वदेश सामग्री का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि कार्यालय भवनों में कर्मचारियों के लिये, जहां तक काम चल सके, अलग अलग कमरों के बजाय बड़े बड़े हाल बनाये जायें ।

Sanitation in Government Quarters

50. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2186 on the 16th April, 1960 and state the further progress since made in providing water-borne sanitation facilities in Government Quarters in Dev Nagar?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The work of provision of water-borne sanitation in the 'E' type quarters in Dev Nagar has been sanctioned and the Central Public Works Department have initiated steps for the execution of the work.

Indian help to Earthquake Victims in Iran

51. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what help was given by India to the people of Iran who suffered as a result of earthquake there in April, 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As a gift to the people who suffered in the earthquake in Southern Iran in April 1960, tea, textiles and woollen blankets worth a total of Rs. 8.500 (approx.) wer donated by Rs. 8,500 (approx.) wer donated by worth an additional Rs. 2,000 (approx.) was donated by private firms in Calcutta. These goods were airlifted free of charge by the Indian Airlines Corporation up to Karachi and from there onwards arrangements were made by the Iranian Government.

Summer Drama Festival

52. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dramas staged on the occasion of the Summer Drama Festival in April-May, 1960 organised by the Song and Drama Division;

(b) which were the languages represented in the Festival;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Malayalam Drama was staged on the occasion; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Twelve dramas and five publicity plays.

(b) Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Assamese, Marathi, Kannada and Sanskrit.

(c) Yes.

(d) For performances in the various languages the State Governments were invited to sponsor troupes and thus collaborate in the Festival. As no troupe was sponsored by the Kerala Government, a Malayalam Play could not be staged.

Closure of Coffee Houses

53. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coffee Houses closed by the Coffee Board since 1957;

(b) the number of Coffee Houses now being run directly by the Board and the places where they are run;

(c) the number of workers retrenched since 1957; and

(d) the number of workers employed now by the Board?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 34.

(b) 3; Delhi, Srinagar and Calcutta.

(c) 652.

(d) 194.

Ban on Films

54. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 23 on the 9th February, 1960 and state:

(a) how many Indian films were affected by the restrictions imposed by the Syrian Government on the exhibition of foreign films till July, 1960; and

(b) if so, action taken if any, in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Government have not received any report of Indian films having been affected by the restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Syrian Region.

Mica Export Promotion Council

55. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mica Export Promotion Council, which met in Calcutta in May, 1960, have recommended some steps to improve export; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). At the Third Annual General meeting of the Council held at Calcutta on the 9th May, 1960, suggestions were offered on such matters as drawing up of a code of conduct for exporters, preparation of a Standard Contract Form, framing of rules for settlement of disputes by arbitration registration of exporters, arrangements for the supply of raw materials and machinery, etc. Many of the suggestions cover points already under consideration. No formal recommendations were made as a result of these discussions at the meeting.

All India Handicrafts Board

56. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working under All India Handicrafts Board under various categories; and

(b) the procedure for their appointment (category-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) the number of employees working under the All India Handicrafts

Board under various categories is as follows:

Categories of employees	Number of employees
Class I Officers .	46
Class II Officers .	24
Class III Officers .	396
Class IV Officers .	119
TOTAL . .	585

(b) Appointments to Class I and Class II posts are made on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. Temporary appointments on ad-hoc basis are also made if and when necessary due to the exigencies of work, against these posts pending selection of suitable candidates by the Union Public Service Commission.

Appointments to Class III and Class IV posts are made from amongst the candidates recommended by the Director General of Resettlement and Employment and Employment Exchange in accordance with the rules for such appointments. If the Director General of Resettlement & Employment is not able to recommend suitable candidates, appointments to Class III posts are also made from other sources such as Ministries, Departments, State Governments etc. etc.

Small-scale Industries Corporation in Andhra Pradesh

57. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1613 on the 20th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have since submitted the proposal for the establishment of a Small-scale Industries Corporation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The matter is still under the consideration of the State Government.

Accident near National Museum Site

58. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a labourer was killed and two other labourers were injured in New Delhi on the 17th April, 1960 at the building site of National Museum;

(b) whether the Contractor has paid compensation to the labourers; and

(c) if so, what is the amount of compensation paid by the Contractor in each case?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) yes.

(b) No.

(c) The amount of compensation has to be de'ermined by the Labour Commissioner. The injured workers and the relations of the deceased have been advised to file their claims before the Labour Commissioner as required under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Programme Advisory Committee of A.I.R. Cuttack

59. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 85 on the 12th February, 1960 in respect of A.I.R. Station at Cuttack and state:

(a) whether an Adivasi Member has been appointed to the Programme Advisory Committee; and

(b) if the answer to the part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; an Advasi member has been appointed on the Committee.

Pakistani Nationals in India

60. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India from 1st January, 1960 to 31st July, 1960; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 1,74,211 Pakistani nationals visited India from East and 95,675 from West Pakistan between 1st January and 30th June, 1960.

(b) 76,012 Indian nationals visited East Pakistan and 48,350 West Pakistan during the same period.

N.B.—The above does not include information in respect of Maharashtra State for the period beyond 15-3-1960, West Bengal State beyond 15-6-1960 and Assam State beyond 31-3-1960.

Manufacture of Bicycles

61. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bicycles manufactured in India during the period from 1st April, 1960 to 31st July, 1960 (State-wise);

(b) the number of bicycles out of these sold in the country; and

(c) the number of bicycles exported during the above period (country-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4.].

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

62. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Himachal Pradesh have been given during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the total amount loaned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The relevant information has been called for from the Himachal Pradesh Administration and on receipt, will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab

63. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount allotted or proposed to be allotted during 1960-61 by the Central Government to the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Rs. 13,25,345 (Thirteen lakhs twenty five thousand three hundred and forty five only) as grant and Rs. 27,26,790 (Twenty seven lakhs twenty six thousand seven hundred and ninety only) as loan have been provisionally allocated to the Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board for the year 1960-61.

Relaying Station at Chandigarh

64. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal a relaying station of All India Radio at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A proposal for the installation of a number of medium wave transmitters in different parts of the country in the Third Five Year Plan is at present under consideration. The suitability of Chandigarh will also be taken into account while finalising the exact locations which will depend upon technical and other considerations.

Pakistanis Cross Cease-Fire Line

65. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Pakistanis crossed the cease-fire line in Kashmir since May, 1960;

(b) whether any arrest has been made and prosecution launched; and

(c) the number of persons who escaped after crossing the cease-fire line?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Residents of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir crossed the Cease-Fire Line on 11 different occasions between May, 1960 and June 29, 1960;

(b) and (c). Our pickets encountered these infiltrators on 3 out of the 11 occasions. In 2 cases 2 intruders were killed, including a notorious saboteur. In the third case, 2 persons were apprehended against whom legal action is being taken.

Export of Tea

66. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production and quantity of tea exported in 1959-60 from the following places:

(i) Assam (ii) West Bengal (iii) Tripura (iv) Uttar Pradesh (v) Bihar (vi) Punjab (Kangra) (vii) Himachal Pradesh (viii) Madras (ix) Mysore (x) Kerala; and

(b) the acreage and production of tea in the tea-growing districts of North India and South India in 1958 and 1959?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A Statement showing (i) acreage as on 31-3-1959 (ii) production of tea in the tea growing districts of North and South India for the year 1958 and (iii) State-wise production in 1958 and 1959, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.].

The break-up of district-wise production for 1959 is not yet available.

It is not possible to give statistics regarding exports of tea from each State as most of the teas are shipped through the ports of Calcutta and Cochin without any distinction based on the State of origin. Total exports during 1959-60 were 476.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 129·5 crores.

Import of Cycle Spare Parts

67. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cycle spare parts are still imported;

(b) if so, the nature of parts imported;

(c) whether there is possibility of manufacturing these parts in our country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to manufacture the parts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Established Importers are allowed to import the following cycle spares upto 2½ per cent. of their quota, subject to a minimum of Rs. 500:

(i) Free Wheels

(ii) Chains

(iii) B.B. Axles, B.B. Cups & B.B. Lock Rings

(iv) Fork Head fitting.

Actual User applications from Manufacturers|Assemblers of cycles, whose schemes have been approved by Government in the large scale sector are allowed to import the above components within a pack value of Rs. 5 per cycle manufactured|assembled.

In the small scale sector, imports of hubs, free-wheels & chains are allowed to approved assemblers within a pack value of Rs. 8 per cycle assembled.

(c) and (d). A number of schemes have been approved by Government both in the large scale and small scale sectors for the manufacture of these parts. It is expected that by the end of 1961, the demand of the country would be fully met from indigenous manufacture.

Production of Newsprint

68. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint produced in our country at present and the main sources of production;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange saved in 1959-60 due to indigenous production; and

(c) when our country will be self-sufficient in newsprint production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1959-60—22,411 tons.

There is only one unit *viz.* National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Napanagar, producing newsprint in the country.

(b) Approximately Rs. 196 lakhs.

(c) Efforts are being made to step up the indigenous production of newsprint and to make the country self-sufficient in this respect but no definite period can be mentioned at present.

Houses for Coal Miners

69. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of one lac two-roomed houses for coal mine labourers from Coal Mines Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, when the construction will begin and when it is expected to be finished;

(c) how many houses will be constructed State-wise; and

(d) what are the details in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). A proposal is under consideration to build 20,000 two-roomed cheap houses annually. The scheme provides for a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 per house to colliery owners to enable them to purchase the required building materials.

Electricity in Srinivaspuri

70. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2343 on the 20th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether electricity has since been provided in the Government quarters in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when this essential amenity is likely to be provided to the residents?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Street lighting has already been provided in the colony. Because of difficulty in getting meters, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have not yet been able to arrange supply of electricity to these quarters. However, the work of providing house

connections has been completed in a large number of quarters and is in progress in the rest. The residents of the former quarters can get electric supply immediately on completion of necessary formalities. They have already been advised to get in touch with the undertaking. The remaining work will be completed shortly.

Sub-letting of Government Quarters

71. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of sub-letting of Government Quarters in Delhi were detected in the year 1959;

(b) how many were penalised; and

(c) how many cases were found false?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 678 in respect of quarters in the general pool were taken up for enquiry.

(b) Penalties were imposed in 254 cases.

(c) In 424 cases the charge of subletting could not be substantiated on enquiry.

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Quarters

72. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of houses are under unauthorised occupation and have not been vacated despite legal proceedings in the matter; and

(b) if so, what is the number of Government quarters so occupied in Delhi|New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). There are 4 cases in which the unauthorised occupation is continuing after the conclusion of legal proceedings. Eviction proceedings are in progress in 197 cases.

Tea Machinery Hire-Purchase Scheme

73. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far by the Tea Board for Tea Machinery under the Hire-Purchase Scheme from individual tea estates;

(b) how many tea estates have been given the machinery under the above scheme; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 16. The last date for the submission of applications under the Scheme has been fixed as 31st August, 1960. More applications are expected to be received by that date.

(b) None.

(c) The applications so far received are under scrutiny by the Tea Board.

Production of Cigarettes and Cigars

74. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production and consumption of cigarettes and cigars is rising constantly; and

(b) if so, the details of the figures of their production and consumption for 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and January to March, 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Information regarding tht cigar industry is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. Information regarding the Cigarette Industry is given in the statement laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire production of sigarettes is consumed in the country, ex-

cept for a very small quantity which is exported. The figures of production (and consumption) are as below:

Year	Production and consumption in million nos.
1956	26,300
1957	28,700
1958	29,840
1959	32,166
1960 (Jan. March)	8,860

Exports to West Germany

75. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for exports to West Germany from India has been fixed by the West German Government; and

(b) if so, what are the commodities, quantities and the period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I annexure No. 6].

Indo-Pak Border Incidents

76. **Shri Daljit Singh**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(b) the extent of loss of life and property; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A statement showing details of border incidents on the Indo-Pakistan border during the period April—June, 1960 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7.]

Besides action taken to prevent these border incidents as mentioned under column 5 of the statement, the incidents were also taken up at the monthly meetings of District Officers and Sector Commanders as envisaged in the "Ground Rules".

It will be observed that the incidents were not of as serious a nature as those which occurred prior to the formulation of the "Ground Rules" at the Indo-Pakistan Conferences of October, 1959 and January, 1960.

National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.

77. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audited profit and loss account and the balance sheet of National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Limited, Nepanagar show a net loss for the year ending 31st March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the amount of net loss?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The profit and loss account and the

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of six of our friends, namely Chaudhari Paragi Lal, Shri Devanapalli Rajiah, Shri P. B. Gole, Shrimati Radhabai Subbarayan, Shri C. P. Matthen and Shri A. Dharam Dass.

Chaudhari Paragi Lal was a sitting member of Lok Sabha from Sitapur—Reserved—Scheduled Castes Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha. He passed away at Sitapur on the 18th May, 1960 at the age of 62.

Shri Devanapalli Rajiah was also a sitting member of Lok Sabha from Nalgonda—Reserved—Scheduled Castes Constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 9th July, 1960, at the age of 56.

Shri P. B. Gole was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1945-47. He passed away at Akola on the 21st May, 1960 at the age of 75.

Shrimati Radhabai Subbarayan was also a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1938-45. She passed away at New Delhi on the 2nd July, 1960 at the age of 69.

Shri C. P. Matthen was a member of the First Lok Sabha. He passed away in Paris on the 2nd June, 1960 at the age of 70.

Shri A. Dharam Das was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946-50. He passed away at New Delhi on the 27th July, 1960 at the age of 73.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.03 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

General strike of the Central Government Employees

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions and I have grouped them into three groups. The first is from Shri S. M. Banerjee and several others.

> "Failure of the Government to avert the General Strike of the Central Government employees by peaceful negotiations, promulgation of Ordinance when other preventive measures were available under the law and thus resorting to mass arrests, convictions, dismissals from service, mass suspension of thousands of Government employees and loss of five lives as a result of brutal firing. Central Government's immediate intervention is essential to ease the situation."

I am afraid the whole thing has been eased.

Hon. Members will bear in mind that adjournment motions can be tabled on matters of urgent public importance. This matter took place at a time when Parliament was not in session. Therefore, I do not complain of delay in tabling this motion because it could not have been tabled at the time when the event took place. On that ground, I do not take exception. But the matter must be continuing to be urgent and important till the date on which the adjournment motion is tabled here. If the matter is over, there is no urgency now. If whatever has happened during the recess of Parliament is sought to be raised by way of adjournment motion, the urgency must continue till the day when it is brought

before the House. Otherwise, there may be other ways of discussing that matter. It cannot be discussed by way of an adjournment motion. Now, the whole thing seems to have been settled.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Still, there are matters to be settled but not by way of an adjournment motion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, bearing this in mind, I have given notice of an adjournment motion which does not state anything about the strike but about something that is happening even today. I want that specific matter that is happening today and that happened yesterday and has been happening for quite some days now, to be taken into consideration. Yesterday something happened in Patna. Some other things are also happening. There are specific matters of public importance which I want to discuss. Yesterday, 31st July, 1960, 17 civil aviation employees had been arrested under the Ordinance. They had been working in Patna for the last eleven days. They had been arrested yesterday under non-bailable warrants. Victimisation is done on a large scale and people in authority are vindictive. For instance, the RMS Superintendent in Delhi is not only asking for apologies from the workers but is asking them to stand on the chair and read the apology that is written twice or thrice in the presence of all the workers. There are several other instances. I am not asking for a discussion about the strike. But something is happening today. I have given some specific instances. These things will continue. Suppose the discussion comes after four days. We want to know whether these things will be allowed to continue. Again a lady telephone operator in Calcutta, after attending duty, had been beaten. When she went to complain about it, she had been suspended. We want to know whether these things are happening and also whether the authorities have such instructions.

Mr. Speaker: I have also received a notice from the hon. Home Minister which says:

> "I intend to move the following motion during the current session of the Parliament:
>
> 'That the situation arising out of the recent strike by some Central Government employees and the action taken by the Government of India in connection therewith be taken into consideration'."

It is a very comprehensive motion. What Shri Gopalan and others want to say on this matter may certainly be allowed to be said when that motion is before the House: how it arose, what action has been taken and what is to be done and so on. That is such a big matter that cannot be discussed in an adjournment motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): That should be taken up early.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have also requested you for a discussion for two days. Some things are happening which must be brought to the attention of the Government immediately. Those who have been working for eleven days are now being proceeded against. That is to be stopped immediately. If the heads of the departments are vindictive and if the workers are beaten, that has to be stopped immediately. That is a matter of urgent, public importance. We are getting certain reports that these matters are happening and the efficiency of the workers is spoiled. I entirely agree that there must be a discussion but it should not take place after a week or ten day. From the telegrams and other reports we are getting, we know something is happening and we want to know whe-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

ther it is under instructions from the Government that the heads of departments are acting like this . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The urgency of the matter is this. I fully understand your point, Sir. The matter was urgent at that time but is it so today? The matter is, I submit, Sir, urgent even today because we have received telegrams after telegrams apprising us of the position. Warrants have been issued against all staff in the civil aviation department in places where the strike was withdrawn on the 17th itself after the decision of the Joint Council of Action. According to our information, 16,000 men were arrested, whether rightly or wrongly. That is a question which can be debated. Some of them have been released. Many are still in prison as a result of the conviction. . . . (*Interruptions.*) Sir, they should hear me patiently. This is the attitude which led to the strike.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Would the hon. Home Minister agree to indicate the date on which the debate will take place? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow anybody to make a detailed statement now.

He says that there are still certain things, some action is being taken, therefore it is urgent and it ought to be taken up immediately. As against that, the hon. Home Minister has said that we will discuss this matter fully. Now, let me decide.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): There is one matter to which I have drawn attention in my adjournment motion, that is, the situation arising on account of the decision of the Government to withdraw recognition of the Central Government Employees' Union and ancillary matters. Now, so far as this subject is concerned, withdrawal of recognition of these unions not only means that the right to act as bargaining agents to their members is denied but it will mean the practical liquidation of these unions because under Government rules nobody can be members of these unions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. As to whether the recognition ought to be withdrawn or not is not a matter to be disposed of in an adjournment motion. Hon. Members will certainly have an opportunity to discuss this matter. After all, even if the House should adjourn on an adjournment motion, we will be circumscribed with only two hours and nothing could be said during those two hours. Therefore, I will try to fix up a date for the discussion of this as early as possible.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I would only point out, as the hon. Member Shri Gopalan said that he wanted information, that there are other ways of obtaining information than bringing in adjournment motions. He can certainly draw the attention of my colleague the Home Minister or myself about any matter. If he can give any information he can certainly do so. There are other ways, short notice questions various other methods, not adjournment motions.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, may we have an assurance from the hon. Home Minister that pending the discussion no vindictive action against the workers will be taken?

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Apart from the question of strike and the situation arising therefrom, I have to submit that under the guise of the Ordinance police raj is now prevailing in the State of Gujarat and the party in power has tried its level best to suppress all the political parties. The

Press has been dominated by them and life, liberty and freedom of the people in Gujarat are in danger. Gujarat is the only State where the State Government has killed five persons. Therefore, Sir, I request that my adjournment motion may please be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, it is not necessary for me . . .

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I would like to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not necessary for me to make any statement on the merits of the question which has a comprehensive scope, and to enable hon. Members and also the Government to state their point of view regarding the various issues that may be involved, I have requested you to admit the motion of which I have given notice. To ask me whether the Central Government has directed any of the officers to beat the strikers or those who did not go on strike (*Interruption*).... seems to me to be a really, somewhat, unnecessary to use a very mild expression. One should know that the Government cannot possibly be a party to anything like that. As to any other matter which any hon. Member wishes to bring to my notice or to the notice of any of the Ministers connected with any particular department, they are certainly welcome to do so. So far as this adjournment motion goes, or these adjournment motions go, they would not have been admissible by themselves. But I do not want to stand on formalities in a matter of this type which has attracted the attention of the entire country and received the spontaneous support of the public all over the country (*Interruption*). I am prepared to have a discussion, and I think 8th has been fixed for Shri Bharucha's resolution asking for the repeal of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. Both the questions are allied and, in fact, it would be difficult to separate one from the other. So these two motions may be taken up simultaneously.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, I request your ruling on a point of procedure, and the ruling I seek is, when an hon. Member has given notice under article 123 of the Constitution seeking the disapproval of this House in respect of a particular Ordinance whether that resolution should not be taken up first and given precedence over any other resolution of a similar character. My submission is that you would be pleased to give a ruling on this point that, when a resolution of this nature, which is a statutory resolution and which confers a constitutional privilege on an hon. member to invite this House give an opinion on a particular Ordinance, that must be given preference over every other thing which seeks to side-track that resolution. The hon. Minister has given notice of a resolution which might raise . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have understood his point. A point of order must be stated briefly. Who said that he would not be called first on that day?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not saying that.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said so.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I was only raising a matter of procedure.

Mr. Speaker: The procedure is this. There is no good inviting my opinion now. He has a statutory right to table a motion for disapproval of the Ordinance. That does not come under ballot. I have fixed up 8th for the discussion of this subject. What the hon. Home Minister says is that there need not be two discussions on this matter, this matter also may be taken up with the other. On that day I will call Shri Bharucha first, and then

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the hon. Minister so that both these matters may be discussed, instead of allowing the same hon. Member to speak twice on the same matter. Then I will put the motions separately to the vote of the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: I will have no objection even if you call me at the end, least of all if you call me after Shri Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How many days will be devoted to this discussion; shall be take 8th and 9th?

Mr. Speaker: One day is enough.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Two full days.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Sir, this matter is of great importance. I am sure there are various points of view, and as we have to go into a variety of matters, what happened, what the causes were that led to the strike, how was the strike handled, whether the Ordinance should have been issued or not—there are so many points of view in the House—and as the hon. Home Minister himself pointed out that this is a matter which has evoked nation-wide interest, at least two days must be devoted for this discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We have also submitted a letter that we want full two days' discussion, at least two days if not more.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Two days is the minimum.

Mr. Speaker: I must state clearly what is passing in my mind. We had a full-dress debate on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. On the Report of the Pay Commission the House came to a conclusion. It is not as if on any matter that comes up before the House there is unanimity, except in one or two matters, and wherever there is a difference if those people who do not agree should start a strike and then come before this House again for a discussion of the same matter.... (*Interruption*). Order, order. I am not giving any ruling. All that I am saying is this, that whenever a matter is disposed of and there is a difference of opinion there is strike, once again the matter comes up before the House and once again there is strike. Am I to allow all that. I am here to allocate time for the work that is before the House. If the same matters for which time was allotted and a full-dress debate took place are brought up because some people were not satisfied with the decision taken then and they started a strike, am I to allot time again for the same matter.

Once again, that is the same matter!

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): It is of a different piece. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will allow a day and a half and let us see. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. The whole of the 8th and until the forenoon of the 9th, and then let us see. In view of what has happened in the House . . .

Shri Muhammed Elias: (Howrah): They have been crushed. The military have crushed them. They, the Government, have flouted Parliament. They have raped the Constitution. All these things should be discussed here. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let it be understood that the same matter which has already been disposed of by the Pay Commission would not be allowed to be discussed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): They have also insulted the women.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us allot the whole of the 8th and the forenoon of the 9th for this, and let

us see, and if there is some more time necessary, the hon. Home Minister will reply later on.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes). Till forenoon means nothing at all.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Very well; We will have the whole of the 9th also. Now, in view of what I have said, I am not called upon to give my consent to the adjournment motion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You have been pleased to allot 8th and 9th for the discussion. Regarding this adjournment motion, as far as the dates are concerned, I would like to say one thing. There are certain important matters, and so, can you fix the dates earlier, so that the discussion may be useful. Or else, if discussion is after a week, certain things will come up, and...

Mr. Speaker: I can only say this. What the hon. Minister has just now said is that it is unthinkable that any responsible officer or Minister should have advised anybody, and therefore, the hon. Home Minister rightly said that it is not at all right to attribute that thing to him. Under these circumstances, if any particular instances have come to the notice of any hon. Member, he will certainly give notice or intimation to both the Prime Minister and also to the Home Minister, and certainly, they will see that no atrocities are committed in the name of discipline. The normal course will take its course.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want to say this, not on the adjournment motion. Why the request was made should be explained. It is quite true that there was not the slightest intention to attribute that such orders have been directly issued by the Home Minister. But the decisions being that all powers have been given to the departmental heads to deal with the situation, they are issuing the orders and taking shelter that "we have all the powers." Naturally the responsibility, in the circumstances . . .

Mr. Speaker: Whatever instances come to the notice of hon. Members, the may communicate them to the hon. Home Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In Calcutta, we have seen in the papers allegations in the form of reports, and those reports must have come to the attention of the Government. Are we to wait and write on every single item of that grievance to the hon. Home Minister? Are we to wait on his condescension? (*Interruption*). Let the hon. Minister tell the country that certain things would not happen.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody ever suggests that everything should be brought to the attention of the Minister,—whatever is available in the newspapers. All that the hon. Minister said is that in addition to those matters which have appeared in the newspapers, if other matters come to the notice of hon. Members they will communicate them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to you to listen to me. The hon. Minister has said that it is inconceivable for him and his officers to do certain things. But those certain things have been reported, rightly or wrongly, in the papers to have been done, and we wanted to bring those things into this House before the attention of the Government, but he is preventing us, and you have given us a day much after today. I want the Government today, here and now, to tell the country that certain things which have appeared in the papers which reflect upon the character of our officialdom will not be permitted, and that is the Government's view; that is the same thing; not that they are incapable of doing it. But the reports are that they have done it. Let them contradict it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Without much argument, I can give this assurance to hon. Members that Government, so far as they can, will prevent any improper things to be done either by officials or those who persistently oppose them.

Situation in Assam

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, and there are other adjournment motions relating to the same subject—Assam. The adjournment motion says:

> "The failure of the Government to take necessary action under Article 356 of the Constitution of India for safeguarding the fundamental rights of vast masses of citizens belonging to the Bengali-speaking and other non-Assamese speaking communities living in Assam in the face of complete breakdown of law and order in that State on account of organised mob-violence commencing from the last week of June and more particularly since the 4th of July and the failure of the State Government of Assam to afford protection to minority communities."

I thought that the hon. Home Minister will be making a statement regarding this matter today. May I know what exactly does the hon. Member want to say?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I have also given a Calling Attention Notice requesting the hon. Minister to make a statement...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. How is all this relevant?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: So far as the reading of the motion by you is concerned, a slight error has crept in. I heard you to say "article 356". As a matter of fact, I have not invoked article 356. I have invoked here article 355.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I am sorry.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If I may draw your attention to the relevant clause of article 355, it says:

> "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution".

Then, I would also like to draw your attention to article 365 of the Constitution where it has been clearly stated in unambiguous terms:

> "Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

So, when article 355 and article 365 are brought into operation, then only the question of invoking article 356 comes up.

Before the hon. Home Minister makes a statement I have a few simple questions to put to him. My disadvantage is that I happen to be a member of that community which has suffered most in the late upheaval in Assam. But I do not claim to speak only in the name of that community or the Bengali-speaking minority in Assam or the Bengali people. I am nothing if not an Indian above all. Whatever rights I claim or my people are derived from this Constitution.

I have a very few question to ask of the Home Minister. When did the Central Government—they have their own intelligence agencies—receive reports about the possibility of distur-

bances in Assam? Was it not a fact that in the end of May and early in June they received clear reports from their intelligence agencies that there was a clear possibility of such terrible things happening all over Assam, at least in the Brahmaputra valley, on a very large scale? Secondly, is it not a fact that even before the 4th of July, when large scale organised violence broke out in the last week of June, the operation of the Civil Aviation Department was disturbed on account of these disturbances? Was it not a fact that Shri Puri, who is in charge of civil aviation in these areas, had asked the Government to give protection to the civil aviation personnel in the aerodromes and various air stations in that area, because they were being attacked, and the operation of the Civil Aviation Department was seriously interrupted? Was it not a fact that in the last week of June, and since 4th July, the operation of the railways in Assam by the North-East Frontier Railway was seriously interrupted and interferred with? Was it not a fact that there was complete breakdown of law and order? And we have it on record—we may call to witness—I refer the statement made by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the Finance Minister of Assam, that 40,000 people have been rendered homeless and 10,000 people have already fled the State of Assam, and the process has not stopped. May I ask in all humility, has the writ of this Government, the Government of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, ceased to run in Assam? May I ask what the Central Government was doing all these days particularly in view of the duties and obligations laid on them under articles 355 and 356?

If I may refer to your observation on earlier occasion in connection with the adjournment motion moved by our hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta on Kerala, when he brought up crtain incidents happening in that State, you said very clearly:

> "If I am satisfied that there are a number of instances and that they are political, not ordinary murders or otherwise, and if I am also satisfied *prima facie* that the local Government has not come to the rescue and there is such insecurity which almost makes people lose faith and look to the Central Government, I will certainly give an opportunity for this House to discuss not only those instances, but the other matters also as to what this Government can do."

You ended by saying:

> "If it is so serious and the allegations amount to a breakdown of the Constitution and the law and order situation, I would not hesitate to allow a discussion in this House."

That was what you said on that occasion.

I have also to refer to one other fact. Apart from the intelligence reports and other things that are in the archives of the Government, I do not know what the Government were doing after receiving them. Is it not a fact that Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, Congress M.P. from West Bengal, who was in Assam at that time on the 3rd July and Shri Hynniewta, who represents the hill areas from Assam, in this House sent a telegram on the night of the 3rd July to the Home Minister saying that the persons and property of the minority community—the non-Assamese-speaking people in Assam—were being attacked....

Mr. Speaker: He has asked a number of questions. Let him resume his seat. All that the hon. Member wants evidently is to satisfy this House and myself about the jurisdiction. Whatever might be the manner in which things might have happened in a particular State, he wants to say that a state of emergency or breakdown of the Constitution has occurred there and therefore this House must come to the rescue. That is the first

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point regarding jurisdiction. Thereafter if a discussion is necessary, a discussion may be allowed if I am satisfied.

The second point is whether an adjournment motion is the proper method of bringing these matters before the House, so that the House may exercise its jurisdiction, and then try to give directions, if it is such a serious matter and if there is break-down of the Constitution. He has said enough so far as this matter is concerned. Let me hear the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: On this?

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes. I am quite prepared to abide by your decision in the matter if Government is prepared to allow a discussion in this matter. It is not only a question of the Bengalese being interested in this matter. It is a matter in which every Indian must be vitally concerned. As I look at it—I do not want to repeat the quotation cited from this responsible newspaper—but according to this, for a whole month, there was a complete break-down of law and order. Worse than that, when I went, the police participated in the atrocities on the minority community. The only reports that the Home Minister purveys to the House are necessarily reports from a Government which apparently had abdicated all its elementary duties in this matter. I submit I am entirely in agreement with you that to have an adjournment motion is not the correct way of discussing it, but I would like Government to allow us at least two days to discuss this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I want to put before the House that this is such an urgent matter and a matter of all-India importance that we have raised it in the form of an adjournment motion, because an adjournment motion is different from an ordinary motion. The reason for this is this. We feel that the Central Government, due to political considerations, has not checked the riots, which the worst communal elements really raised. It is a question of the minorities.

You know this for the first time that we are having inter-provincial riots on this scale. There was a very small incident a little earlier in Rourkela, but besides that, this is the first big large-cale inter-provincial riot. All the Indians are deeply perturbed about it. You know I come from the city of Calcutta, which is a cosmopolitan city and I stand here to say that we will do our best to see that the last hair on the head of every minority is protected. We did it on the 16th July, and we shall continue to do it. But once communal passions are roused, unless we can assure that the minorities in Assam can go back to their areas with full security, it will give rise to chain reactions, right throughout India. It is a very serious thing, creating confusion for the whole of India and for the unity of India.

Therefore, the situation is one where the minorities do not feel secure. Whatever the Prime Minister may say, we feel that the Central Government has failed in its duty, because of the consideration that it is a Congress Government there. It is because of that that we want to raise it in the form of an adjournment motion as a censure on the Central Government for the action of its bureaucrats, the communal elements and the Government of Assam.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): As one who has gone to Assam and who has returned only day before yesterday, I would like to tell you something about the situation there.

Mr. Speaker: Not in detail.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Can you imagine that in the centre of a district headquarters, thousands of houses are burnt down? Can you say there was a government existing in that State when all these incidents took place?....

Mr. Speaker: There are two things. One is whether we should take jurisdiction over that matter here, whether there is such a failure that it is impossible for us to trust the State Government to carry on and to maintain law and order, whether there is so much insecurity. Then, assuming it is so, whether an adjournment motion is the proper method is the second point. Shri Anthony has suggested that this matter may be discussed, because it is a serious matter. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty wants an adjournment motion, because she says it is not an ordinary matter, but two people belonging to two separate States have begun to have serious differences and ended in clashes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not two States; it is the minority of Assam, bulk of whom are Bengalis... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I do not want to whip up passions. The situation there is improving and it is almost coming to normalcy. Therefore, whenever any discussion is sought to be held in this House, there should be an objective and dispassionate appraisal of the whole situation. Somehow or other, in the statements I have heard so far made by certain responsible Member of this House. I am afraid there are certain incorrect versions there and they have cut me to the quick. If a discussion is allowed, I would request you to allow a discussion at least for a couple of days, so that the whole thing—a correct picture—might be brought forward.

We are very sorry for certain incidents, but conditions were being created not only by official bureaucracts at the top, but also by certain interested persons, individuals belonging to certain communities. There is a deep-seated grievance there in the mind of the people. These Assamese people fought against the British under the auspices of the Congress and Gandhiji. They were peaceful and non-violent. Why is it that they have become so violent? There must be some-deep-seated reasons. There is accumulated anger and we want to have a correct appraisal of the entire situation. We do not want to be carried away by passion. We are sorry for certain incidents, but at the same time, the conditions must be analysed dispassionately.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I shall put one question to him. When curfew was lifted from Gauhati, Shri Hem Barua himself challenged the authorities that he would violate the curfew with students by taking out a procession at night. The curfew was imposed on Gauhati. When the curfew was lifted arson and other very undesirable things occurred. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: I will answer all the charges later on. But I will say this. On the 21st of May, the entire Brahmaputra Valley was calm. On the 21st of May, it was a two-mile long procession in Shillong led by certain members of the so-called minorities communities. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I make a humble communities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Member has put a specific question. I will answer that.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. In the present stage we have only to consider whether we should allow the adjournment motion or what other steps would be taken. Now let me hear the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Before the Home Minister makes his statement may I say a few words? By Whatever he has to say, I submit, we will be getting nowhere. A statement by itself will not satisfy anyone. So the other alternative is that you accept or you convert the adjournment motion into a discussion for a day or two days or the whole week. If everybody wants to speak a whole week might also be necessary. I suggest that at the present stage all that you have to decide is whether there should be a discussion or not. That is the main thing we have to decide. We do not want a statement. That has no meaning.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. But should I not hear the hon. Home Minister?

Shri Tyagi: May I make a suggestion? It is not only those benches, the rest of the House, even we are perturbed, everybody in the country is perturbed over the incidents; it is not only the opposition Members. We also would like to have a discussion. I would suggest in the best interests of the country, and I appeal in the name of patriotism, that we have a discussion, putting forward concrete proposals and discussing them dispassionately. After all, it is a matter which concerns the whole of the nation. I would suggest that the discussion may be *in camera* so that we can dispassionately discuss matters and it may not have a bad repercussion on the situation which is improving.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: We should have a two-day discussion in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Now the hon. Home Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: The statement that I proposed to make was not in any way connected with any adjournment motion. I wanted to place an unvarnished account and to let the Members have a full report of the happenings. There is no question of prejudice or partiality in it. I only think that there are certain supreme objectives now which have to be attained and we should concentrate on them. If you will permit me, I will read out the whole statement, which is a pretty long one.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): You have to decide whether it may be read in regard to the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the hon. Minister to decide whether he should read the report, or lay it on the Table of the House or give the purport of what he has said. Then I will circulate it.

Shri Tyagi: The question is not the statement just now. The question is as to how the hon. Home Minister reacts to the suggestion that we have a discussion or not. That is the question to be decided.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The charge against the Central Government....

Mr. Speaker: If independently the Home Minister wants to make a statement, he can always make a statement, as the Government can always make a statement. I am now on this adjournment motion. Normally we have no jurisdiction over what happens in a State. But, extraordinary circumstances have been referred to here. On an earlier occasion, Shri Mehta brought this matter to the notice of this House and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has today read out extracts from what I observed on that occasion. Now the only point before me is to find out whether such a serious situation exists and this intervention by the Centre is necessary and a discussion ought to be made and, if so, whether an adjournment motion is the proper remedy. On these two points the hon. Home Minister will kindly enlighten me.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the first question goes, our information is, and from reliable persons, that the conditions there are almost normal, that the evacuees or the persons who had vacated their houses and gone to the camps are returning back and that about 19,000 to 20,000 have gone back to their homes by exerting themselves in order to re-assure the people who had moved out and who were in a state of fear or panic. So, everything is being done in order to restore normalcy. All those people have to live together and it is necessary that those conditions should be established which would enable them to live in a neighbourly way of fellowship. As they are also fellow-citizens of the country, they have to carry on their day-to-day vocations and their work in association with each other. So, we have tried to help them throughout, so far as the Central Government is concerned. From the 4th of July onwards the army was serving at various places, it was deployed and so on. The intensity lasted for about a week from 4th to 11th and, since then, conditions have become better, have improved considerably and after the visit of the Prime Minister, there has been a complete change in the atmosphere and we are expecting, and we trust, that if things are allowed to move in the way they are moving, then all those people who have gone out will come back to their homes, there will be a complete sense of security and there will be no further feeling of any sort of danger hanging over them from any quarter. So, there is nothing today that calls for any intervention and the State Government being censured by the Centre for anything which it is open to it to do. As I have said, things really became worse on the 4th July and the army was there from the 4th evening and it has been deployed at various places. The Assam Rifles have also been helping them. But, apart from that, now all these persons are going about and seeing that there is no feeling of distrust and no sense of fear anywhere there. There has been considerable amount of success in that, and that, I think, is the most urgent task that has to be done today. So, I do not think there is any question of break-down of the machinery, nor there is any question of any adjournment motion like this coming before the House. There have been incidents, tragic incidents, for which we all feel profound sorrow and grief and we have all sympathy for the people who have suffered.

So I submit that so far as the adjournment motion goes there is no ground for admitting it. Of course, we have seen such observations being made and such sort of statements being also made when the Kerala situation was supposed to be abnormal. It continued in that condition for several weeks, but we did not allow that matter to be discussed in the House till the Proclamation was issued when the State Government had been divested of its responsibility and the responsibility came to be vested in the Centre. But under the Constitution the State Government is in charge of law and order and we had tried to help them as much as we could.

As I said, there is no occasion now for any sort of fear anywhere so far as I am informed and so far as I have been able to gather the details of the present situation. Large numbers are going back to their villages and are now fully restored. The State Government has made adequate arrangements for their relief and rehabilitation. All other assistance that they may need will be given. So I submit that there is no occasion for any adjournment motion.

I do not know what was the other question that was asked by you..... (*Interruption*). As to whether it should be discussed, it is a constitutional question which you have to decide. I have only to make one request. In case you feel that there should be an occasion for discussing this matter, let it not be now..(*An hon. Member*: Why?)..when things are settling down. We saw during the

[Shri G. B. Pant]

few minutes when the adjournment motion was under consideration how this question is likely to rouse feelings in the House which will not be helpful to anyone. We are interested in restoring.... (*Interruption*) peace and in seeing that the best is done. We have a higher duty that we owe to the country and to every citizen. We should not allow ourselves.....

Shri Nagi Reddy: You failed for two months.

Shri G. B. Pant: We should not allow ourselves to be swept off our feet because of any reports that may have reached us. I have said that there have been tragic incidents. We all deplore them. We all are sorry for them. If you say that you regret them..... (*Interruption*) it will be a very mild expression. So, I would submit that if you feel that a discussion can be allowed then let it not be now but when the conditions have been restored to normalcy. Let not the process of normalcy be delayed and let not the parties or the people concerned there be prevented from coming together and nearer by any exhibition of temper in a place like this which is perhaps bound to result from a discussion of this type. That is the duty that the House owes to them and to the country.

I would have in fact spoken more about it, but I do no want to do that lest I should be misunderstood. We have to see how it will react in future. But I say, if you allow a discussion let it not be now. Do not let things be said or done which instead of facilitating the process of tying up the wounds or healing them come in the way of restoration of good feeling. That is the problem. I will be glad if the representatives of Bengal and of Assam and other leading hon. Members could meet the hon. Prime Minister, discuss with him the present situation and then decide and settle as to what should be done and how we could get over the hardship that has been caused or the situation that may have arisen and how we can do that work more expeditiously. After all, discussion and debate are not always adequate where the questions involved are of a vital character. There are other ways of tackling them and I would appeal to the hon. Members to give some little thought to what I have submitted..... (*Interruption*).

There was one particular question which was put to me, namely, whether I had received a particular telegram from Shri Bhattacharya. That telegram arrived, I think, on the 5th. On the 4th the Army had been posted at Gauhati and soon after there were some companies also posted at Shillong. Then it was extended to other places. I took action on the telegram that I received from him. I had received also other telegrams from other people. I apprised the Ministry there about it and also expressed my views as to what I felt, how deeply distressed we all were and how it was essential to give whatever possible aid could be given or whatever could possibly be done to avoid such developments. So, that was almost a personal question that was put to me and I have given that answer.

In the circumstances I wonder if it is necessary for me to read my statement which, as I said, is a pretty long one and which perhaps does not quite deal with the points that have been raised here.

Shri Muhammed Elias: How will this attitude of the Central Government help to meet the situation? The statement which he has made is absolutely incorrect. Thousands of refugees are still arriving at Sealdah, Alipore Duar and Siliguri. He said that the situation is quite normal. That is not at all correct.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Two different issues have been mixed up. I request that the two aspects of the question

that are entirely different from each other should not be mixed up. As far as the second part is concerned, certainly a dispassionate discussion to see as to how far confidence can be created in the minorities not only in Assam but in other States also and how the refugees can come back is desirable. That is one aspect of the question.

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it has definitely been pointed out and the hon. Home Minister has also admitted that there was insecurity. The law and order situation was very bad and there was insecurity. People were leaving the State. So in that situation the Central Government, which has got the right to interfere according to the article of the Constitution that had been shown, failed to interfere and help the State Government in restoring law and order and in creating confidence in the minorities. That is a very important thing. That question is entirely different from the discussion which we are having. The most important thing to do is to discuss the failure of the Government and to see what we can do because it is not a question of Assam or Bengal alone but it is a question of the minorities in every State of India and of the unity of India. That is another thing that we can discuss, and we have to discuss. But these two issues should not be mixed up together. The first is whether there was a failure on the part of the Central Government. And in the adjournment motion it is definitely said that there was a failure on the part of the Central Government which has got a right under article 355 of the Constitution that when they come to know that there is insecurity and the law and order situation is bad in a State, then they have to intervene and give all the help that is necessary.

13 hrs.

So far as the statement of the hon. the Home Minister is concerned, he has only said that there was such a situation and "we have done all that we could". I do not want to bring in the question of Kerala, because it will be misunderstood. But there the Central Government intervened. And they intervened because a certain position had come. I do not think the Central Government should intervene in that way. But was there not a failure on the part of the Central Government when they came to know of these things? At least the hon. the Home Minister has admitted that there was a situation "but we have done what we could". If the Central Government had intervened and done its duty, then such a situation would not have come today where the refugees are leaving and are not going back. The linguistic minorities are there in other places also. In Rourkela it was the people of Orissa, and in South India there has been some trouble.

So, unless we discuss the second aspect dispassionately and come to a conclusion it will be creating disunity in India and internecine quarrel. I therefore request, as has been requested by the Members from Bengal and Assam and other Members, that a day may be fixed in this session for discussing this matter.

But, as far as the first question is concerned, I want your opinion and your ruling whether there had not been a situation and whether you think that the Central Government has definitely intervened and done whatever they could to see that the conditions did not worsen, whether after the statement of the hon. the Home Minister you are convinced that the Central Government have not failed and have done everything they could Because, as far as one State was concerned, you have given a ruling, which has been quoted. I do not want to speak about it.

Somt hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow every hon. Member. Acharya Kripalani.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): The Home Minister has assured the House that normal conditions have been almost established in Assam. But we have to remember that this is not the first time that such communal riots have occurred in Assam. And my friend and colleague from Assam tells us that there are deep rooted causes for such disturbances. If there are deep rooted causes, and if friends from Assam themselves admit that there are deep rooted causes, is it not natural to probe into those causes? Is not, therefore, a discussion in this House called for and if further it is necessary, is not a probe in to these happenings also called for? And who can make this probe except the Central Government or the Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. The point at this stage is this. There is absolutely no gainsaying the fact that the incidents that have occurred between the 4th and 11th are most unfortunate. Certainly they must have been prevented either..... (*Interruptions*). order. It is unfortunate. Everybody has seen in the newspapers about the very bad incidents (*Interruption*). The hon. Member never ceases to go on interrupting the Chair.

It is really unfortunate. Nobody tries to justify anything that has happened. It is a matter about which every one of us, the whole country must be very sorry and must deeply regret what has happened.

The point before us is this. The Home Minister has made a statement, and there is absolutely no contradiction so far as that matter is concerned, and the hon. Member from Assam, Shri Hem Barua also says that it is not the proper time for having a discussion when things are trying to settle down to normalcy. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I am not shutting out. Why are hon. Members anticipating what I am going to say?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The situation has not returned to normalcy; it has absolutely not returned to normalcy.

Mr. Speaker: If the situation is not yet normal, any discussion in this House regarding this matter, when attempts are being made to restore normalcy there, would not help to improve the situation.

Therefore, it is not merely for the purpose of scoring a point as to whether there should be an adjournment motion against the Government or not—that is not the main point at issue. The point here is as to whether we ought to see that as quickly as possible normalcy is restored in that unhappy State where this took place. There are other difficulties also relating quite close to that State.

The hon. the Home Minister said, and the hon. Member from Assam also says that this is not the proper time. Under the circumstances, it is not the desire of any one here to see that normalcy is not restored as quickly as possible. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I may say that I am certainly going to allow an opportunity to this House to discuss this. That is what the Home Minister himself says. But the only question is, when shall we do it?

Some hon. Members: We have to hear the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is Cabinet responsibility, and therefore when the Home Minister speaks, he says what the Prime Minister must have told him. (*Interruptions*) Order, order. This kind of interruption, I won't allow.

I am going to allow a discussion on this some time. I shall consider it. Hon. Members are a little impatient. I will be watching. We will be sitting till the middle or the first week of September. We shall certainly see that these things do not recur, not only in Assam but in other places

also. The hon. Member from Assam says that there are deep rooted causes. There is communal disturbance merely because persons belong to different communities, unlike our traditions and culture where we have been living together for ages and ages. After independence it is rather unfortunate that these disturbances occur. We shall go into the root causes of all this and try to eliminate those causes in a calmer atmosphere.

The only point is whether I should allow an adjournment motion and create a disturbance or see that normalcy is not restored. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I am going to allow a discussion on this matter on some day which I shall choose. I shall be watchful and shall see whether normalcy has been restored or near-normalcy has been restored as far as possible and all proper steps are taken. Every side of this House, every interest will be properly represented and will be given an opportunity to discuss seriously, so that Government may take steps to see that these things do not recur not only in this State but in other States also.

So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, some point has been raised by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, and he has also referred to my ruling earlier. Hon. Members will kindly remember that we did not allow a discussion in this House. I am very anxious that this House must constantly watch whatever goes on in various States, but must be reluctant to interfere in the autonomy of any State. There are two methods. The margin is so narrow. There are many things which are within their exclusive jurisdiction. So far as law and order is concerned, it is exclusively a State matter. But if it breaks down, it is the duty of this House also to take steps to see.... (*Interruptions*). Order order. Hon. Members refer to one incident and say that it was brought to the notice of the Home Minister on the 4th and that on the 5th he did not take action. The hon. the Home Minister said that as soon as he got a telegram, troops and others were deployed. Under the circumstances it is rather a delicate matter for this House. The moment something occurs somewhere, if the Centre should intervene, I do not know how the fifteen States will react. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I humbly ask whether forty thousand people being rendered homeless and four hundred people being killed is not too serious a position to allow a discussion in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Order please. I am going to allow a discussion but not today. I do not think an adjournment motion is the proper one for it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This is not a Bengali paper, this is a British paper which says that five hundred persons are leaving every day. Even now this is the report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not lose his head over it. The adjournment motions are not allowed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I would only say that Bengal deserves better at your hands and at the hands of this Parliament. It is no use for me to participate in these proceedings any further. I would, therefore, walk out.

13.09 hrs.

(*Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and some other Members then left the House*).

Mr. Speaker: I will fix a day towards the end of August. A day will be fixed in the last week of August by which time...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Would you let me submit....

Mr. Speaker: No more submissions. I will call Shri Frank Anthony now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg of you just for one minute.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed these adjournment motions. I will fix a day in the last week of August to discuss and to settle this matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We want restoration of cordiality and normalcy more than the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Please let us have our say.

Mr. Speaker: This hon. Member is always wanting to have the last word in every matter.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Prime Minister was running in a helicopter. He had not the courtesy to meet them. He was running in a helicopter to see what was going on.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): He should have gone to the refugee camps.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As you have been pleased to say, Sir, this is a serious matter, a very serious matter, in fact, more serious than the hon. gentlemen who in their excitement referred to it. They seemed to get excited because I went in a helicopter as if that itself was an offence. Probably, I saw more and I know more about this than all the Members of the opposition put together. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: Conceited; absolutely conceited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are Members of Parliament and we know certain things. You cannot have all the wisdom.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow my statement may be correct or not. That is my impression that I know more as a whol of the tragic situation in Assam than probably any member of the opposition. That is my humble suggestion. I may be wrong. Of course, somebody may know more.

Shri Vajpayee: Mere knowledge won't do. The question is, why did not the Prime Minister act? He may be knowing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may be right or wrong in that statement. But, I do submit that I am approaching this problem. with humility, with calmness, which hon. Members from the other side are not doing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are reviewing the whole position with a political purpose.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम): आप किस परपज से बोलते हैं ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been said, what is our main purpose. Various purposes have been suggested. One is, as Acharya Kripalani said, that we should probe into the causes. I for one entirely agree with him that we should. Although where the causes are deep, a superficial probe does not help, we must try to probe into them and try, if not to solve them completely, to go the way of solution. That is quite right.

The other thing on which stress has been laid has been—Shri H. N. Mukerjee also said that he is very keen on restoring a feeling of security, brotherliness or whatever you may call it. I take it that every Member of this House desires it. Obviously that is the main thing to be done. In fact, this is so essential, for, even the probe itself may not be successful unless that feeling comes. That is the main thing. Therefore, it is a question of judgment for you, for the House as to how to proceed. Presumably we all aim at the same thing.

An hon. Member shouted out that it was some political purpose that was inspiring us to take some attitude.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that. I only said that you are reviewing the whole position with a political purpose because they belong to your political party: nothing else.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a minor matter. If the hon. Member or any of them thinks that in the face of such a tragedy, any of us should function in this narrow way, I am sorry for ourselves. We ought to rise above our narrow political approaches when such big tragic occurrences take place.

There are two things to be done. As I said, we have to probe into this in so far as we can. But, the obvious thing before anything else can be done is to create conditions of normality, of approaching normality. I do say normality is a big word. Hon. Members have shouted out that there is no normality, they are getting worse. I do not know what is the test of normality, who is normal. Many hon. Members in this House sometimes are quite abnormal. (*Interruption*). How do we judge about normality? They become normal a little afterwards. Their abnormality does not last long. I do claim that there is normality there in the sense of external normality. That is to say, externally no incidents have happened. If you ask me if there is normality of the mind, certainly I would say, no. It is better than it was. There is no normality when people are frightened. It ought not to be a normal state of affairs if people are to live in fright, in terror. I admit that. When it is said that there is normality, it is meant that no incidents occurred or have occurred for the last so many days, very minor ones apart.

The period of tragic occurrences was from the 4th of July to round about the 12th or 13th. There were in May and June, as hon. Members refered to, petty incidents. They were very petty. Only now looking back at this period, one sees they were leaning up to something. As a matter of fact, we kept in intimate touch. As a matter of fact, at the end of June, on the 27th and 28th of June, the Governor of Assam was here. We discussed the situation with him and his own assessment of the situation was that there has been tension, it has gone down and nothing much will happen. You may say now that that was a wrong assessment. That is a different matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He did not visit any place till the 20th of July. That is the tragic part.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am telling you that round about the 27th or 28th of June, the Governor was here and we discussed this matter—the Home Minister and I—and the report to us was that the situation has been rather tense, but it is improving and we hope that it won't grow worse. I am merely saying that. It is easy to be wise after the event. But, unfortunately, it went bad after the 4th, on the 4th. For a week or eight days, it was very had. In some parts of Assam, it might be admitted that the administration was not, for here 2 days, here three days, in full control of the situation. I some other parts of Assam, even in the valley of Brahmaputra, the administration was in full control and prevented anything happening. You must analyse that. The tragic fact of all this was what has been stated, large number of refugees, large number of burnings, etc., and some deaths. What has happened was very bad.

Yet I would venture to say it was so bad; it does not need exaggeration. And yet, exaggeration even of the bad this has happened. In newspapers and elsewhere repeatedly I have seen—repeatedly I say—the so-called facts being given with big headlines without the slightest

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

justification, absolutely baseless. They were denied after three days in a corner of the paper, we find this is not correct. It was denied. The thing is bad enough, it was very bad, but with all the machinery of modern propaganda, a bad thing can be made infinitely worse, and that reacts and that makes the situation worse. So, is is a complicated thing. I am not blaming anybody, I am merely pointing out. But the present fact is—it is a solid fact—that up till day before yesterday, the 30th July, over 19,000 persons in those camps went back to their homes. It is a solid fact to remember. I am not referring to Bengal. Those who are in camps in Bengal are still there. I am saying that out of those who were in camps in Assam, 19,000 have gone back and there is a constant stream of these people going back. It is a healthy sign I do submit. It does not mean perfect health, the temperature may be still high, but it is a healthy sign, and it is a sign of returning normality. There is no doubt about it. I do not say it is absolutely normal. It may be that temperature may shoot up again, all these things may or may not happen, but it is a healthy sign, and I want, and I am sure the House would want, this healthy sign to continue. I would very much like those in camps in Bengal also to return, and I do hope that they will begin to return, and I believe some are going to return at least to see how things are before they advise others to return.

Should we give these things a chance or not, quite apart from the probe? Let us have a probe, let us have a discussion by all means, but not at this critical moment. For instance, to mention another thing, some youthful enthusiasts in Assam, I believe, had proclaimed that they would have some kind of a special day on the 4th August,—some "demands day" or something, I forget. I cannot imagine anything more foolish and more wrong in this state of affairs than for people to go about having special days in Assam and exciting people and frightening people. I can very well imagine that the mere fact of that declaration that they would have a special day—I think some student organisation said so—would inevitably frighten somewhat the poor refugees in the camps. They would think: Oh, they are going to have another day, what is going to happen? Let us not go back.

So, here is this delicate situation which is returning to normality, but with all kinds of fears and other things at the back, and we have to deal with it with some care. We have to deal with it, there is no doubt about it, this House has to deal with it, but with some care and caution so as not to worsen the situation; for, after all, it will not do too much good for mutual accusations and recriminations to be hurled across the floor of this House or outside. Something has occurred of which everyone in this House is ashamed as an Indian. It is a big enough thing, and we want to remedy it. We want to do something to heal this terrible wound, and at the same time we want to take steps to prevent it happening again.

This is the position, and therefore in all humility I would venture to say that what you have been pleased to observe is the right course, that is we should discuss it—it does not do our Government any good or harm to postpone it—but let us hold it whenever you like, I do not mind, when these preliminary improvements establish themselves there, and perhaps, all of us too are in a somewhat calmer of mind to probe into it more deeply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to clarify the point why we want an early debate. Why we ask for it is this. On the 29th, 88 refugee families have come to Calcutta, whether there is a sense of security or not—that is not a question which we need raise here. But this much is true that without at

all supporting sensational journals, we feel that if 88 or 50 families daily coming to Calcutta, the people in Calcutta meet them and this tension spreads. We want normalcy to return. Therefore, it is the job of this House also to say what are the things that we want immediately so that normalcy may return. Why is it that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister feel that it will only lead to mutual recrimination? For example, when two of our delegates, who are not Bengalees, went there, they spoke to Mr. Fakiruddin Ahmed and said: let us have joint peace brigades going around and bringing back normalcy and a sense of security. He said: no, no, it is not necessary. This is exactly the thing we have got to discuss. It is no use having this illusion that a sense of security has come back. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that we have an early debate. Otherwise, I do not know what is going to happen in future. Therefore, I would again beg of you to have the debate at an early date. Do not think putting it off is going to help matters.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I will consider it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When shall we have it? That is the point we want to know.

Mr. Speaker: I am not deciding. I thought orginally sufficient time might be allowed to elapse, so that we might be thoroughly satisfied that normalcy had returned and then have the debate. During the debate, a number of things which have occurred will incidentally come up, whether they are necessary or not. So, I thought of fixing up a date in the last week of August, but if it is necessary I shall be watching and ascertaining the position from the hon. Home Minister. If at any time I feel that normalcy has returned, I will certainly fix up two days for the discussion. In the meanwhile, nothing prevents hon. Members from having a talk with the hon. Home Minister and suggesting methods to see that more speedily things settle down and calmness is established. I will certainly be watchful. I have not fixed a date. I will try to fix it as quickly and as early as possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will it be in the course of this week?

Shri Tyagi: Is there any objection to hold a secret session?

Mr. Speaker: Not this week at all, it is too early. There is no good discussing it now, not this week any way. I thought it could be a fortnight hence, or towards the last week. In the meanwhile let us find out what exactly has happened. There is no good merely yielding to one side. I should exercise my judgment. I have done so.

Notification containing President's Direction on Official Language

Mr. Speaker: Shri Frank Anthony has given notice of an adjournment motion relating to the use of English language and the notification issued about it. Can it not be raised in any other form?

Shri Frank Anthony: Nothing, unless the Home Minister is prepared to make a statement. I am told there is an agitation coming up in the South.

Shri G. B. Pant: If he wants me to make a statement, I shall do so.

Shri Frank Anthony: The question is this. The Prime Minister was pleased to give two specific assurances. One was that for entry into the Central services—entry only—no non-Hindi speaking person will have to pass a Hindi test; he may have to do it afterwards. The second was that English shall be an Associate Official Language.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May we know what is going on here?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Anthony has tabled an adjournment motion stating that he takes exception to the notification or the directive issued by the hon. President.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Is it a matter for an adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: That is why I said it is not a matter for an adjournment motion. I dispose of certain matters in the Chamber. I bring up some other matters in which hon. Members may be much interested, only to ascertain....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can you not dispose of our adjournment motion on Assam?

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have you disposed of the responsibility of the Central Government also? Then we walk out in protest.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House).

Shri Frank Anthony: The matter is urgent in this way because I understand that the Government is implementing these policies announced in this notification, and I am told also that there has been a notice served on the Government to clarify the notification, to withdraw it or to bring it into line with the Prime Minister's assurances. That is why it is urgent because you are going to have, I am told, some kind of an anti-Hindi agitation throughout South India because of the notification and because you have resiled from the assurances of the Prime Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the anti-Hindi agitation in the South is concerned, I regret very much that one of the organisations there, which has been opposed to the very fundamental unity of India, should have raised this issue. But the Madras Government themselves are satisfied that there is no ground for this agitation.

I can tell Shri Frank Anthony that there is absolutely no desire to depart from what the Prime Minister had said, and the directive itself says that the Government's approach was indicated here by the Prime Minister.

As to the two points that he has raised, regarding the first one, we have definitely decided that English will continue after 1965, and a Bill will be brought before the House in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution, and that Bill will give the details, and it will come before the House certainly before 1965.

As to the other matter which relates to Hindi being made compulsory, I might point that it has not been made compulsory. In fact, in the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee, there were suggestions to the effect that Hindi should be made compulsory after some time for entry into the services. We have said 'No' to that.

Only in the case of regional services, again, there was a suggestion. The regional services, that is, the subordinate services in the regions are today directly recruited here at the Centre. The Commission suggested and the Committee also agreed with that proposal that regional recruitment should be made for subordinate services and that the people recruited there should be thoroughly conversant with the regional language. The other part of the recommendation was that they should also know Hindi. We have suspended even that and said that the part relating to Hindi will apply only to Hindi States and not to non-Hindi ones. That was perfectly in consonance with the views expressed here.

There has been no departure at all, and certainly, when we say a thing, we propose to adhere to that, and to act accordingly.

Shri Frank Anthony: There is just only one more clarification which I want. So far as the Hindi States are

concerned, the difficulty was pointed out to me by certain Tamils; there are a large number of them in Delhi. If they were in U.P., it may be different. But, many of their children have not learnt Hindi. If there children have to get into Government service and they have to pass a Hindi test as a pre-condition to entry, many of them will be excluded from the service. That was the difficulty, and I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister to that.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we going to have a regular discussion now?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that it is meant for Delhi that they should know Hindi before they are admitted. In Delhi, we are just making a beginning. So, the question does not arise. It may become mature in course of time, one does not know, and even Shri Frank Anthony himself may become a convert to Hindi.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am not against it. (*Interruptions*)

13·33 hrs.

POINT OF CLARIFICATION

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I seek a clarification about my adjournment motion regarding the agitation in Manipur? You have been pleased to write in the notice that it is a matter of ordinary law and order situation. Now, an agitation is going on in Manipur for a responsible government and for an elected Assembly. They have got no elected assembly there nor any elected institution for that matter. We here are directly in charge of Manipur. If we do not consider this matter, then they have no other go. There has been a mass upsurge there. Conditions have been so...

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. I shall explain my position, and then, if necessary, I shall hear the hon. Member. Even in respect of Delhi, where the Central Government are directly in charge of law and order, in the case of the normal law and order situation, there is a difference. Even if there should be an Assembly in Manipur, in the case of the normal law and order situation, the ordinary district magistrate or other magistrate looks into it, and the Speaker there, should there be an Assembly there, would also say that this is an ordinary matter of law and order and, therefore, he may not allow it. Merely because we have got the jurisdiction, it is not as if every ordinary matter ought to be brought up here. I feel that it is an ordinary matter of law and order, not that I say we have no jurisdiction; we have, but this is not a matter which I should bring up here and take up the time of the House. So far as this matter is concerned, we have got in respect of Manipur and other Union Territories, the Bills already, and they are coming up for discussion also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are land ceilings Bills. We cannot do anything there.

Mr. Speaker: All trouble arises out of land and the stomach.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: About Assam, over which we have got no jurisdiction, we devoted one hour of the precious time of this House. I concede that. Regarding Manipur...

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There, a mass upsurge is taking place. Students are going on strike, girls are going on strike, the aerodrome is closed, and everything is.....

Mr. Speaker: During the course of the session, if any statement has to be made, the hon. Member may table a calling-attention notice, and I shall ask the hon. Minister to make a statement regarding the situation, and if on that statement anything arises, I shall certainly allow a discussion. Let me see. By not allowing the adjournment motion and by saying

[Mr. Speaker]

that that is not the proper remedy, I am not shutting out a discussion with respect to matters over which we have jurisdiction; I am always willing.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. May I ask the Home Minister to tell us whether he is placing the statement on Assam on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): No.

Mr. Speaker: No, he is not making the statement.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not going to place it or even refer to it, because everything has already been disposed of.

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not necessary.

Shri G. B. Pant: There may be just one sentence here or there which may be extra.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is he going to read it out?

Mr. Speaker: No, he is not going to read it out.

13:36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution, a copy of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960 (No. 1 of 1960) promulgated by the President on the 8th July, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2167/60].

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I rise to a point of order. We were under the impression that the Home Minister had laid the statement on the Assam situation on the Table of the House. All the time, we were thinking we were thinking that he was not going to read it out but he had laid it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was continously watching what was going on.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I was.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly hear me. I put these two questions prominently to him. The first was regarding the question of jurisdiction, namely that this House must have intervened at an earlier stage, because there was a breakdown of the Constitution; and the other one was whether, if that should be so, we should have a discussion, and whether an adjournment motion was the proper method. These were the two points that were raised. I then said that the hon. Home Minister was going to make a statement. The hon. Home Minister immediately replied that the statement had nothing to do with these two points that had been raised, and if it was our desire that he should reply to these two points independently of the statement, he would make the reply. At that stage, he said that he had a long statement. I then told him that it was open to him to place it on the Table of the House or read it out or give such extract from it as he liked. But the two points on which I immediately wanted to hear were those two points on which ultimately my decision on the adjournment motions depended. Later on, I asked him once again whether he proposed to make the statement. He thought that by his making the statement, those matters raised in the adjournment motions would be covered, but the points that arose with respect to the adjournment motions were absolutely different. In view of what he has stated, namely that normality should be restored as early as possible, he now feels that it is not necessary to make the statement now. It is open to him to make the state-

ment or not to make the statement. He has not made the statement.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are in insecure hands! The Home Minister changes every moment; first, he said that he would make the statement, and, now, he says that he is not going to make the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we shall all be wooden, unless we change and react properly to what is happening in the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: If I change at all, it is because of my regard for the wishes of the Opposition.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—A DRAFT OUTLINE

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline'. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2168/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1953:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 359 dated the 26th March, 1960;

(b) G.S.R. No. 563 dated the 21st May, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2169/60].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LTD., AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKING OF THE SAME.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of Hindustan Housing Factory Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) A review by the Government of the working of the above factory. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2170/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TEA ACT, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, COMPANIES ACT, RUBBER ACT, COFFEE ACT AND RESOLUTION re: REVISED PRICES OF ACETATE YARN

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, making certain further amendments to the Tea Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 518, dated the 7th May, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2171/60].

(b) G.S.R. No. 713, dated the 25th June, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2172/60].

(ii) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Production by Handloom Control Amendment Order, 1960, published in Notification No. S.O. 1338, dated the 21st May, 1960, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, together with an explanatory note; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2173/60].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 595, dated the 28th May, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, making cer-

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tain amendments to the Companies (Central Government's panies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2174/60].

(iv) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 672, dated the 18th June, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2175/60].

(v) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1335 dated the 28th May, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, making certain amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 2176/60].

(vi) A copy of Resolution No. 26(105)Tex-D/57 dated the 28th May, 1960, notifying revised prices of acetate yarn. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2177/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION ACT AND CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT, REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALT INDUSTRY AND RESOLUTION re: PRICE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1808, dated the 23rd July, 1960, making certain amendment to the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 2178/60].

(ii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956:—

(a) S.O. No. 1031, dated the 30th April 1960, and

(b) S.O. No. 1342, dated the 28th May, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2179/60].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 741 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2180/60].

(iv) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 557 dated the 21st May, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2181/60].

(v) A copy of Report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider certain matters connnected with the development of the Salt Industry (1958). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2182/60].

(vi) A copy of Resolution No. CH-31(44)/59 dated the 1st June, 1960, regarding fixation of price of bleaching powder. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2183/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT AND CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the

Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 632 dated the 4th June 1960, and

(b) G.S.R. No. 683 dated the 18th June 1960. [Placed in *Library*. *See* No. LT-2184/60].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 748 dated the 2nd July 1960, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1942, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2185/60].

(iii) (a) A copy of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 43rd session held in June, 1959; and

(b) A copy of statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to the above Conventions and Recommendations. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2186/60].

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work', pertaining to the Tenth Session of the Second Lok Sabha.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following seven Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 29th April 1960:—

(1) The Finance Bill, 1960.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960.

(4) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(5) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960.

(6) The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(7) The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 29th April 1960:

(1) The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960.

(2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

13.42 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: THE NAGA HILLS AND TUENSANG AREA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have on many previous occasions referred in this House to the problem of the Nagas. As hon. Members are aware, we have always regarded the territory inhabited by the Nagas, as by other tribal peoples all over India, as part of Independent India as defined in our Constitution. We looked upon all these tribal people as citizens of independent India having all the privileges and obligations of such citizenship.

The Nagas are a hard-working and disciplined people, and there is much in their way of life from which others can learn with profit. We have had for many years Nagas in the Indian

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Army, and they have proved to be excellent soldiers. Our policy has always been to give the fullest autonomy and opportunity of self-development to the Naga people, without interfering in any way in their internal affairs or way of life.

Unfortunately, the process of devolution of local autonomy could not be implemented in full because troubles arose in the area as a result of the hostile activities of a section of the Nagas. The ostensible object of this hostile section was to carve out an independent Naga territory entirely separate from India. This was a demand which no Government in India could ever agree to. These hostile elements among the Naga people thereafter took to violent methods, and we had to take steps to meet these illegal activities. The hostile Nagas indulged in arson, loot and extortion of money from their own fellow Nagas. They also committed a number of gruesome murders. It became our duty to give protection to the large number of other Naga residents of these areas and to meet the menace of this continued violence. The help of our Army and the Assam Rifles was taken in this conflict, and various steps were taken to give the necessary protection and to maintain law and order. This conflict inevitably caused much suffering to the people of those areas, most of whom were anxious to live a peaceful life and carry on their avocations. The story of the last five or six years has been a sad and depressing one. Gradually, there was an improvement in the situation and, over large areas in the Naga districts peaceful conditions were established. One bright feature was the extension of our development work and the establishment of schools, hospitals and communications. But in spite of this considerable improvement, a hard core of the hostile elements continued their violent activities, even though they were driven back into the remoter parts of these Hills.

The leaders of all the tribes of the Naga Hills representing their people, who had suffered so much from this conflict and the depredations of the hostiles, decided to make an effort to put an end to the conflict. They called a representative Convention of the Naga people, drawn from every tribe and area of the territories then forming part of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North East Frontier Agency. This Convention met from the 22nd to the 25th August 1957, at Kohima in search, as the Convention put it, of a solution to end the infinite sufferings and bloodshed. This Convention passed a number of resolutions. The principal one requested the Government of India to constitute a single administrative unit consisting of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the NEFA, under the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India. This unit was to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President of India, under the Ministry of External Affairs.

I received a delegation of the leaders chosen by the Convention on September 25th and 26th, 1957. We considered the Naga request for a separate administrative unit as a reasonable one. In order to give effect to this proposal, the matter was brought before Parliament, and the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957, was passed. This area thus became an administrative unit and the necessary Regulation was promulgated by the President, making detailed provision for the administration of the new unit. It has since been administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President, under the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Naga people hoped that the formation of the new unit would give them an opportunity of developing their area in the way they considered suited to their needs. Some progress was no doubt made, but the activities of the hostile elements stood in the way of normal development.

Another Convention was, therefore, held at a place called Ungma in the

Mokokchung district of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area in May 1958. This Convention appointed a liaison committee to contact the underground elements and win them over to support of the Convention's policy of securing the maximum autonomy of their area and finally settling the future of the Nagas. Though some among the hostile elements appreciated this approach, broadly speaking, the response was not encouraging.

The leaders of the Naga People's Convention, therefore, decided to draft their own proposals and place them before the Government of India. A third Naga People's Convention met at Mokokchung in October 1959 and prepared a 16-point memorandum for consideration by the Government. The main demand formulated by the Nagas at this Convention was for the constitution of a separate State within the Indian Union to be known as Nagaland, under the Ministry of External Affairs, with a Governor and administrative secretariat, a Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly. Provision was also made for the constitution of the Village Council, the Range Council and the Tribal Council to deal with matters concerning different tribes and areas. These bodies were also to deal with disputes and cases involving breaches of customary laws and usages.

A delegation of Naga leaders presented the 16-point memorandum, on behalf of the Naga People's Convention, to the Governor of Assam in April last. The delegation expressed a wish to meet the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister informed them that he would gladly meet them but, as he was leaving for England soon for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the meeting desired by the Naga leaders would have to be held after his return from abroad.

On the 26th July 1960, the Prime Minister received a delegation of 15 Naga leaders led by Dr. Imkongliba Ao, President of the Naga People's Convention. The delegation placed before him the 16-point memorandum to which I have already referred. The proposals contained in the memorandum were fully examined. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the Government's policy to give the maximum autonomy to the Nagas in their internal affairs. He accepted their request for the constitution of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area as a separate State within the Indian Union, but pointed out to the Naga leaders that the extent of this territory, its population and its financial resources are such that it would not be able to bear the weight of a heavy super-structure in the administration. The details were discussed with the Naga leaders and a broad agreement has been reached on the following lines.

A new State to be called 'Nagaland' will be established within the Indian Union comprising the territory of the existing Naga Hills and the Tuensang Area. The same person will be appointed as the Governor of Assam and the Governor of Nagaland and the existing jurisdiction of the Assam High Court over the area comprising the new State would continue. There will be a transitional period during which an interim body will be constituted with representatives from every Naga tribe to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland. The Governor will have special responsibility for law and order during this transitional period and for so long as the law and order situation continues to remain disturbed on account of hostile activities. Since the financial resources of the new State will be extremely limited, and large grants from the Central Government may be necessary, not only for the development schemes, but also to maintain the efficiency of the administration, the Governor will have general responsibility for ensuring that the funds made available by the Government of India are expanded for the purposes for which they are approved by the Central Government.

There will be a Legislative Assembly to which the Council of Ministers of the new State will be responsible.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Certain safeguards, as in the existing Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, will be provided for the religious and social practices of the Nagas, Naga customary laws and procedure and the ownership and transfer of land. Otherwise, the existing laws relating to the administration of civil and criminal justice will continue to remain in force. Jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam will also continue. Special provision will be made for the administration of the Tuensang district in accordance with the wishes of the people inhabiting that district. There are some other matters of relatively lesser importance on which also full understanding has been reached between the Government of India and the Naga leaders. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be no room for any misunderstanding in future about the Government of India's intention and what they propose to do to implement the understanding reached during the recent discussions.

It is now the intention of the Government of India to give effect to the arrangements reached with the Naga leaders without delay. This will involve amendment of the Constitution and a Bill will be placed before Parliament for approval in due course.

I take this opportunity to express our satisfaction at the agreement reached with the Naga leaders. We have always regarded the Nagas as full Indian citizens. I have said to the Naga people several times in the past that there could be no question of independence for the Nagas. India achieved her independence thirteen years ago and the Nagas are as independent as other Indian citizens. We have not the slightest desire to interfere in the tribal customs and usage of the Nagas or in their distinctive way of life. The Nagas have been anxious to have a separate State within the Indian Union. The agreement now reached with them should enable them to find the fullest opportunity of self-expression and we sincerely hope that the new arrangement will result in the rapid restoration of normal conditions in the area. I must, however, make it clear that no Government can permit hostile activities on its soil, and while we are ready to give our fullest support to those who will cooperate in giving effect to the agreement just reached we shall continue to deal firmly with the hostile elements. This is an unpleasant but necessary task and I trust that the Naga leaders will cooperate fully in putting an end to the disloyal activities of a minority of their people.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, the Prime Minister was pleased to say that the Government of India will be dealing strictly with the hostile elements. Now, Dr. Phizo is reported to be approaching the United Nations Organisation, perhaps. May I know what is the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the activities of Dr. Phizo and how do they want to meet the situation?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What is the relevancy of this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I only wish to point out one thing. I fully support the agreement. But I do not clearly understand the meaning of the word 'Nagaland'. I, therefore, request the Prime Minister and the Government to carefully name that area. It may be named Naga State or Naga Pradesh; Nagaland is something bigger.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true; but that word was accepted because of the strong desire of the Naga leaders to have it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Do they want to have an outlandish name? Nagaland is outlandish. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should be something like Naga State or Naga province.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): It has been reported in the Press that the affairs of the Nagaland, by convention, will be looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. We want to know why this special provision by convention is being established so that this new State in the Union will be looked after not by the Ministry of Home Affairs but by the Ministry of External Affairs. We are rather concerned about this new procedure that is being evolved. And, we would like to have a clarification from the Prime Minister about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is not a constitutional matter. No amendment of the Constitution will lay down the administration in charge of an area. The Government of India looks after it; and it is a matter for the President, acting through his Prime Minister, to decide as to the allocation of work between the Ministries. But, it has been stated here that two years ago, in 1957, it was the request of this Convention that the Ministry of External Affairs, which is generally looking after the NEFA area should continue to do so. Since it was their request, and, in fact at that time we were going to continue to have it, we said so. It is again their request. As I said, this is not going to be put down in the Constitutian; and it is a matter entirely for us to determine. But, since it is their wish we have mentioned it here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it also part of the agreement that we can never take it away from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs? Is it a commitment?

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): We can understand the Prime Minister looking after that area. The Ministry of External Affairs deals with external matters and this is an internal matter. Why should this internal question be looked after by the External Affairs Ministry and why should we be a party to that kind of agreement? I can understand that they would have liked to be looked after by you as the Prime Minister of India. But I cannot understand how this idea came to be entertained today.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have endeavoured to explain the causes historically. The North East Frontier Agency region has been directly connected with the External Affairs Ministry. The NEFA is as much a part of India. And, in fact, the House may know that in the Budget estimates of the Ministry of External Affairs very large sums of money are provided for the Assam Rifles even. So, it has been dealt with in that way because it was considered rather a special region requiring special treatment. I am not justifying it. I am merely stating the historical background of it.

Later on, a special service was started which was quite a different service from the other services. There was the Political Service which was also put under the Ministry of External Affairs. In these services people were taken on special experience, on special aptitude, special toughness to live in isolation and away from the normal amenities of life and all that. They were taken from the Army, from the Civil services and from outside, so that it has been connected in that way. And, when in 1957 this Convention of people expressed a wish that they should be one unit, they expressed also the wish that the External Affairs Ministry should be in charge. In fact, we told them that this is a matter entirely for us to determine. But since they were anxious to lay stress on it we put that in. But, it is not, as I said, a matter of the Constitution or anything. We can change this by agreement or whatever it is, later. But, for the present anyhow, it will continue in that way.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about my question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But, at the present moment, this unit is under

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the External Affairs Ministry, and it is really a continuation more or less of that. Of course, a change is made that the officers and others that serve there are from that political service that has been specially recruited.

14 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: I want to seek further clarification. I want to know whether this agreement is as such a formal agreement and will go into the Constitution or whether it is an informal talk with the Prime Minister and certain conclusions have been arrived at in some talks with a non-official body and also whether Parliament will have the final say with regard to the changes which have to be effected in the Constitution. Will this agreement go as a legal document or is it a type of treaty?

Shri Asoka Mehta: How can there be a treaty? I cannot understand.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Member consider the desirability of reserving all this for the Bill?

Shri Asoka Mehta: But we must surely understand what is being done. If I have understood it clearly, a sixteenth State is going to emerge in the Indian Union. If it is going to be the sixteenth State it will have the same status as the other fifteen or it may have a different status. If it has a different status, there must be reason why a different status is given to it. We want to understand whether as a result of this agreement, a sixteenth State is going to be born in the Indian Union or there is something different. Again, wherein does this External Affairs Ministry come in if it is the sixteenth State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This State will be the sixteenth State, as the hon. Member says, subject to certain provisional arrangements, etc. The period is indefinite because much depends upon other factors, law and order, etc. Naturally, it is the sixteenth State. By virtue of its size etc. It will function without, I hope, that complicated structure of administration which the other States require. Now, the agreement arrived at is an agreement between the Government of India and the representatives of the Naga Peoples' Convention. That has to be translated in legal, constitutional terms. The agreement itself is not a legal document in that sense but it will have to be translated in proper terms and drafted properly. The essentials of it have to be included in the Bill—not the smaller matters. The basic things will have to be included and the Government of India hope and trust that these essentials would be accepted by this House. Minor things of course do not much matter.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one clarification? Would it be necessary to have another agreement with them to make any changes in this agreement, if it is incorporated in the Constitution as it is and if a change is necessary later on or this House, on its own authority, can change it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I take it that this agreement is an understanding or arrangement and not agreement proper.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Agreement means ageement—nothing else.

Shri Tyagi: How can there be agreement between the Government of India and the people of India? The Government of India cannot come to an agreement with the people of U.P. or of Punjab. They are subordinate to the Government of India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Agreements are made between any two parties, subordinate or not. We need not quarrel about the language used. If this House approves it, it will become in a legal and constitutional form a part of our Constitution—not as I have read it but the basic thing. The basic thing is the creation of a certain State. Obviously, this House will have to approve it before it becomes so. If it approves

of it, it becomes a part of our Constitution. This agreement cease if it is part of our Constitution. But certainly Government is bound to put it forward as such and endeavour to get it through the Parliament.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): The word 'agreement' confers some rights on the Naga people which they are not entitled to. They are as good citizens of India as any others and have equal rights with the other citizens of India. No such special status was given to the people of Maharashtra when Maharashtra was carved out of India or when Andhra Pradesh was created. Now, a special status is sought to be conferred on some citizens of India who are part and parcel of India and who own allegiance to the Constitution of India. So, we request you to consider whether the word 'agreement' should be given that status in the statement.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I fully support the creation of the Nagaland. When Soviet Russia can have 149 autonomous States, we can also have 70 or 80 States. Take for instance. Punjabi Suba, U.P. can be divided into two or more States; there will be State with Nagpur as headquarters, Himachal Pradesh can be a separate State and so on.

14.06 hrs.

MAHENDRA PRATAB SINGH ESTATES (REPEALING) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, on the 18th March, 1960, the House adopted Shri P. R. Patel's motion that the consideration of the Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates (Repealing) Bill be postponed till the first day of the next session. Government have examined the constitutional aspects of this Bill and are advised that Parliament is not competent under any of the entries in the legislative lists or under its residuary power to divest Amrit Pratap Singh of his immovable properties and vest such properties in Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. Parliament can, however, enact legislation to repeal the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates Act, 1923. While Government are in entire agreement with the basic objective which is to remove from the Statute book a measure which we consider objectionable and agree, broadly speaking, with the objects and consequences of the Bill, the constitutional position is that the Bill in its present form would not be a valid legislation. Government, therefore, propose to introduce at an early date a Bill seeking to repeal the Act of 1923.

14:07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MAJOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Is the statement too long?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are two pages. I shall place it on the Table if you so desire.

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, I beg to lay it on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 8.]

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will it be circulated?

Mr. Speaker: Let it be circulated.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha

[Shri Fatesinhrao Gaikwad]

do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 18th August, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 18th August, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948".

The motion was adopted.

COIR BOARD

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1)(e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983 dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1)(e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983 dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

14.08 hrs.

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

14.09 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 1-8-1960.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Are there any amendments to Clause 2?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,—

after "and" *insert* 'parents'. (50).

In this clause, the word "family" has been defined like this:

> "(d) 'family' in relation to a person, means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grand children, of such person;".

So the old parents, the father and the mother, are not included in the "family". I do not know whether it is a deliberate omission or no thought has been given to it. Another point is, in the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, which is also coming up before the House today, "family" has been defined like this:

> "(g) 'family' x x x x means, in relation to a person, the wife or husband of such person, his children, grand children, parents and brothers...."

That is to say, whereas in the case of the Manipur Bill, parents and brothers have been included in the "family", they have been excluded here. If the idea is to give them more chunks of land and allow the parents to have separate lands to their credit, it is all right, let it remain like that; otherwise, for all practical purposes, it should be considered that the parents in their old age cannot be expected to do agricultural operations, they are considered to be invalids and they should generally be included in the "family". Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the word "parents" should also be included in the definition of "family".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 13 to 15, *substitute*—

> '(d) "family" in relation to a person means the person, the wife or husband of such person as the case may be;' (5).

The reasons are obvious. My hon. friend says that "parents" may be included. The result will be that the land belonging to the parents will also be included in the land of the person concerned and to that extent the parents will forfeit their rights to their own land. I had occasion to go through the whole Bill. As a matter of fact, we are not justified in treating the "family" as a person. The ordinary meaning of a "family" is husband and wife. If there are no children to a husband and wife, then also it is a family. Therefore, children are quite apart.

Shri Tyagi: It is only dependent children. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Member. What would happen in the case of adult children?

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am coming to that. If the word "parents" is also added would it be the family of the parent or the daughter or the son? Parents also constitute a family according to this. Therefore, according to me, if "parents" are also included and also brothers as in the Manipur Bill, then the difficulty will be if a "family" is regarded as a person then all the seven or eight persons will constitute an entity whose lands will be merged together. Many complications and difficulties will then arise. Even if the definition remains as it is now there will be very serious complications, and if the word "parents" is included the complications will be still more. I admit that Shri Tyagi has been actuated by a more generous motive. He thinks that if 30 acres are there, the parents will not get their share of 5 acres each if they are not included in the "family". He feels if the parents are also included by getting 5 acres each, which the Government has been pleased to allow to other members, they will be able to add 10 acres more, whereas accord-

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ing to me if they are included and they have got lands of their own separate from the land of the person concerned all those lands will go away.

As a matter of fact, we are treating the question from different angles. According to me, as I have submitted earlier, it is entirely wrong to have a definition of "family" here. If we want to have a definition of "family", the only definition which we can logically have is the definition that I have proposed in my amendment No. 5. I have said there: "family" in relation to a person means the person, the wife or husband of such person as the case may be.

Now, according to the scheme of the Bill, a family shall have the same amount of land as a person. In clause 3 of the Bill, it is said:

> "No person either by himself or, if he has a family, together with any other member of his family (hereinafter referred to as the person representing the family) shall, whether as a Bhumidhar or Asami or partly in one capacity and partly in another, hold land in excess of thirty standard acres in the aggregate:"

That means either a single person is there or the wife or husband is included as well as at least three dependent children to constitute a family according to what is given in this Bill. In other words, a person shall be equal to a family so far as the capacity to hold land is concerned. According to me, Sir, this is basically wrong. If one person who is a bachelor requires 30 acres, the maximum in the case of a family should be at least 60 acres—the wife also must have something to eat, something to put on, some expenses to be met. I must say, we will be, as a matter of fact, acting against the accepted maxim of Euclid: "Whole is greater than the part." How are we justified in having the same amount of land for a bachelor and a family of five members?

If you do like this, as I said earlier, complications will arise. Supposing a husband has got 30 acres, his wife also has got 40 acres of her own and his children have about 50 acres which they have got from their maternal grandfather or other sources, according to the definition given in clause 3 of this Bill the person representing the family will get 30 acres whereas his wife and children will forfeit their claim to their property. Their property will also go to him. Therefore, if we accept this definition, the man representing the family will get 30 acres whereas his wife and children will have no property at all.

Now, in regard to co-operative societies and other things Government have said that they do not want to have any sort of compulsion and they want to give full opportunity to every person. According to our Constitution, every individual is an entity by himself. How are we justified in seeing that the property of the wife and children go to a person representing the family? What will happen subsequently? If a person is given 30 acres according to the scheme of this Bill, will he in future be able to alienate his property, will the wife or the other members be able to alienate their property which they might have purchased or which otherwise belonged to them? Therefore, if you accept the scheme of this law, one difficulty—and I very seriously feel that difficulty—arises this way. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to look at it from my standpoint. So far as the ladies are concerned in India, they are not independent so far as the property is concerned. Lately, we passed an Act of Succession in which the daughters have also been given the property rights. But in the lands that belong to the ladies in the family, the ladies will have no further right. They will not be able to alienate. Supposing, the husbands do not see eye to eye with their wives, or if it is a divorced woman, or if they are living apart, and if there is litigation, there is no provision made with regard to these

things. The husband will get the property, and the wife will be denied the rights. If the children do not see eye to eye with their father, or, if the father is a profligate and the son is a good fellow, yet the son will have no right, and his right will merge with that of the father, and in future also there will be difficulties so far as they are concerned.

Supposing the son is 17 years today, out of the 30 acres, his share may be anything. But in future, he will not be able to get anything. The present law has made no provision that in future there would be any partition between them and they can separate and each one can claim the property. Therefore, if you keep this definition, it will be difficult and nothing but confusion will arise, and the rights of many persons who are helpless and weak, will no longer exist. Those minors and the wives at a later stage will have cause to repent that an alienation provision like this came forward and that they were not heard. Therefore, I would very humbly urge before the Minister to look at the point from my standpoint and change the definition. I do feel that if you say that 30 acres are the maximum ceiling for a person, I should think that naturally the wife and the husband between them should have 60 acres, and so far as the children are concerned, they should also get 15 acres each.

There is one great difficulty here. From my experience of the rural population, I can say this. I know that the Government wishes to stand by the people and I appreciate that. But then you are giving only five acres. But really they are not being helped. I do not question the motive of the Government. But I say that this quantity of land will not be helping those poor people. On the contrary, it will be putting them rather in a perilous position. I know that with these five acres, it is impossible for the tenant to cultivate the land and in such a manner that he may be able to make a living. So, unless you give at least an economic holding of 15 acres to whomsoever you want to cultivate the land, it will be difficult. You must give the peasant not less than 15 acres if you want him to live rightly. Otherwise, the difficulty is, he will not have any incentive to get along. If you can give him 15 acres, he can go on to a certain extent. But giving him just five acres is just out of the question. Therefore, my humble submission is that the ceiling should be 30 acres to 60 acres per a family and 15 acres for each of the children.

There are some who think that I am advocating a position which is absolutely wrong. It may be so, for, I do not say that I am very wise, but, at the same time, I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister one thing. Let him, out of these 30 acres, apportion to the wife and the children some land, in cases where the lands had been given to the husband. That will be only simple justice if not anything else. If you take away their property and do not give some property to the wife and children, at least even proportionately, then it means that you are doing something which no law has done and which is against the Constitution. After all, you cannot take any property without paying some compensation. It is another matter what compensation you pay. On what grounds it is paid is also another matter. But you must pay compensation, though there is no provision to that effect here. You want to pay a compensation to that person who represents the family. But there is no provision in the Bill here that you must pay compensation to the children and wife whose property you take away. Even to those persons whose lands are taken away, you do not pay compensation. It is illegal. Therefore, I humbly submit that the scheme of the Bill is quite wrong. I do not question the motive of the authorities. The Planning Commission and the Government have already enacted laws. To say that they will not be implemented or further laws will not be enacted is rather too much for me to say, but I feel that they are not doing the right thing now. So, I want to submit for the consideration of the

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hon. Minister that he should look at the matter from this standpoint which I have already made clear.

Even in other places, some sort of compromise has been effected and something has been given even for the wife and the children. What will happen in Punjab, for instance? Supposing there is the land of the wife and there is the land of the children. Those persons will be given compensation, when the lands are taken away, and that compensation shall not be less than 75 per cent. of the market value. I can understand your asking those people to make some bigger sacrifice. In the first place, you ask the people to go with much less land and further you do not even go to the extent of paying them three per cent. of the price and then you are paying everything to the father. That would be wrong.

I, therefore, submit that the existing definition of family should be removed and the definition which I have suggested should be put in. A person who marries becomes a family and the married person becomes a member of the family. Even if the children are born or not, those two persons constitute a family. If the hon. Minister wants to keep the definition as given in the Bill, that would mean a kind of artificial family, and that definition will create difficulty and he will have to bring in an amending Bill afterwards.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have got here, from two hon. Members, two amendments, one of which seeks to add and the other to exclude certain members from the definition of a family unit. May I point out that the whole question was considered by the Planning Commission and a common and uniform definition of family as a unit has been evolved. Let us understand it very clearly as to why this particular definition has been evolved. Here, we have to deal with the question of ceilings. In dealing with the question of ceilings, we have to leave a certain measure of land, with a particular unit, for the purpose of their own livelihood and for the purpose of their economic livelihood. That is one purpose.

The second purpose is, after what is required for the livelihood of a unit is left to that unit, then, whatever remains undisposed of or is not required will have to be considered as excess land, and that has to be taken. This is the purpose of ceiling, and in dealing with the family unit, let us not take into account either the definition under the Hindu Law or the common view so far as the family is concerned. What is considered necessary here is that there ought to be a head of the family as a unit, and he alone cannot carry on the work either of cultivation or of harvesting. That is the reason why the persons who are immediately dependent upon him are considered constitutionally the unit. That does not affect their individual rights at all.

For this purpose, may I read to the House what the Committee on the Panel of Land Reforms recommended and which has now been accepted here? I am reading from pages 102 and 103 of their report:

> "We have examined the question whether in applying the ceiling, the aggregate area held by all the members of a family should be taken into account or whether the land held by an individual member of a family should be regarded as constitutionally a separate holding for purposes of ceilings."

In this case, it is the unit which is actually working or cultivating on the land. They go on to say:

> "We are of the view that the family is the real operative unit in land ownership as in land management. We, therefore, recommend that in fixing the ceiling, the aggregate area held by all the mem-

bers of a family should be taken into account. For this purpose, a family shall be deemed to consist of a husband, wife and dependent sons and daughters and grandchildren."

The meaning of the word "dependent" may kindly be understood. In case, they hold their lands independently then a provision has been made.

"Land held by married daughters and earning sons should be excluded where the property has already devolved on two or more heirs after the death of the parents, if the property has been held in common by them undivided, the share of each heir should be regarded as a separate holding."

Therefore, the difficulties which my hon. friend Shri Tyagi anticipates are not there at all. What has been done, is the adoption of a uniform formula.

So far as the Manipur Bill is concerned, may I point out here that the parents were brought in when there was the question of personal cultivation, not for the purpose of ceiling. So far as the definition of a family unit is concerned, the definition is common everywhere; it is more or less an all-India pattern and that is the reason why with a view not to affect their rights the word "dependent members" has been used. If, for example, they have lands and if they become independent, then they themselves will form a unit.

Shri Tyagi: May I seek a clarification? Supposing there is joint land, three sons are adults and they are working on the same land: will each one of them claim a separate ceiling for himself, because he has a wife?

Shri Datar: Provided they continue with their father as dependent members, it will be taken into account. It is perfectly open to them to become independent and to form a new unit.

Now what my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava desires is a more fundamental and hence a less acceptable proposition. What he desires is that—if I understand him correctly—the extent of the unit should be increased. That is not the object of the Bill. The Bill has fixed the ceiling as equitably as possible. What we have done in the case of Delhi is to put it down as thirty standard acres. We have fixed the standard acre taking income into account. As I have stated, the definition has to include dependent children and the husband and wife as the case may be, because they would be the actual working members of the family for cultivation. That is the reason why the definition of a "family unit" has been so incorporated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My question has not been answered. What I wanted to know was what would happen to the rights of those people in future.

Shri Datar: That is what I have already read: "Land held by married daughters and earning sons should be excluded." What more does he want?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not concerned with married daughters; I am concerned with daughters who have got land.

Shri Datar: I have already clarified the point.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): The hon. Minister was pleased to answer the point of Shri Tyagi. He said that an adult son who has a wife and children can constitute himself into a single family and claim the land as his own. If that is the intention of the Bill, then it should be made clear. I am afraid it is otherwise here. No disposition, or no transfer by partition or by sale can be acknowledged after a particular date. So, he cannot constitute himself into a family. Only one man who has land in his name can constitute himself into a family and his adult son cannot under this scheme of the law claim anything.

Shri Datar: All these difficulties are due to the fact that we are accustomed to a certain definition of the word "family", that is, the Hindu family. Here in this case, the hon. Member is not giving due importance to the expression "dependent children"; if they are earning members the question is an entirely different one.

Shri Tyagi: Supposing a family has 180 acres; the family consists of a husband and wife and three adult sons all married. They are cultivating this 180 acres of land together. At the time of fixing the ceiling will the parent's share and the adult son's share be taken into account?

Shri Datar: What we have decided is this. For a family unit as defined here the acreage is either 30 acres, or if the number is more it is 60 acres. If, for example, there are other units, then they are entitled to usual rights.

Shri Tyagi: I do not wish to press my amendment No. 50.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put Pandit Thakur Das's amendment to vote.

The question is:

Page 2,—

for lines 13 *to* 15, *substitute*—

'(d) "family" in relation to a person means the person, the wife or husband of such person as the case may be;' (5)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 *was added to the Bill.*

New clause 2A

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"2A. This Act shall not apply to

(i) families or families with children owning or holding less than seventy-five standard acres of land.

(ii) persons under disability." (6)

So far as "person under disability" is concerned it is defined in clause 2, which says:

"(f) "person under disability" means—

(i) a widow;

(ii) a minor;

(iii) a woman unmarried, or if married, divorced or judicially separated from her husband or whose husband is a person falling under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v);

(iv) a member of the Armed Forces of the Union;

(v) a person incapable of cultivating land by reason of some physical or mental disability."

My point is that these persons should be exempted from the operation of this law. As it is a divorced wife will be deprived of her land. So far as the armed forces are concerned, they may be defending our country, shedding their blood for their country; but their land will be taken away from them. It appears that the definition is only given so that the responsibility of finding out the particulars and placing them before the collector may fall on somebody else and not on these people. That is the only purpose of giving the definition of the word person under disability. According

to my reading of the Bill, this definition would mean taking away all the property for an illusory compensation and depriving this generation and the generations to come of their property. In this way no family having 30 acres will be able to educate their children and provide them other amenities associated with urban living. The compensation provided should suffice at least for three generations. As a matter of fact, we want to raise the standard of living of the people; but this is a measure which would depress the standard of living. In fact, we know that not more than 5 per cent of the people have lands more than 30 acres each. In this way, the standard of living of the entire rural area will come down and people will have no initiative to work. No young man with initiative will come forward and nobody will have incentive left. The argument put forward is, very few people will be affected. But those few people also like to live and under the Constitution, they are as much Indians as any other person. To me, the argument that only few persons are affected and the rest are all right does not appeal. Even if only one person is not dealt with according to the Constitution, it is cause enough for us to save him. I understand the number is few, but you are degrading the whole rural area and making the people there dependent on the urban area, so that they will have no initiative or enterprise. They will not be able to say anything against the urban people or oppose them, because the entire rural people will be dominated by the urban people in legislatures, etc. and they will be mere drawers of water and hewers of wood.

For 30 acres, they will get Rs. 3600. I am afraid they may not even get that. But even if they get, what is Rs. 300 today? In Punjab every labourer gets Rs. 2-8-0 per day. In the Punjab Assembly, the hon. Minister said, "Bring me any person and I will give him Rs. 3 a day". So, when you are fixing a ceiling, you are fixing a ceiling which is less than the income of five persons even if they are labourers. That is not a ceiling at all. I, therefore, think that justice requires that this law should not apply to persons having 75 acres and less.

This law, according to me, is very drastic not only because it deprives a person of his land which he inherited from his forefathers, but for another reason also. They did not get the land from the British Government by way of helping in the mutiny. They purchased those lands and built those lands with their life blood. On the houses on these lands, they will get much more, but so far as the land is concerned, they will get nothing. This is the real difficulty. Even if reasonable compensation is paid, I would not complain very much, because they will get something by which they can go on. But now as soon as the Bill is passed, many of these people will have to recall their sons studying in the colleges.

You will pay them 3 per cent compensation. In Punjab, they pay 75 per cent of the market value. This is our difficulty. This means practically expropriation. You are depriving them of their source of life.

If you read the proceedings relating to the discussion on the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, I quoted some parts of it, but the hon. Minister—he does not usually do like that—told me that I was quoting from out of context. I was really surprised, because he never makes a statement without carefully going into the matter. I have brought the proceedings of 11th and 12th April 1955 today. The sponsors of the Bill the hon'ble Prime Minister and Home Minister have said that in no case will the compensation be illusory and insignificant, not to speak of 3 per cent or 4 per cent or 10 per cent. We have full faith in our leader. While giving an example, he said, at least 60 per

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cent would be given or 100 per cent would be given. He said, this Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill would not apply to poorer sections. In 1951, I got a promise from the leader that the first amendment Bill would not apply to ryotwari tenure or peasant proprietors. There was another Bill in which originally the idea was that it would apply to them. But ultimately we were assured that so far as the poorer people are concerned, this Act will never apply to them and they will be given full compensation. These are not my words, but of the leader. I brought an amendment even then saying that to persons holding 75 acres, your amending Bill of 1955 will not apply. In reply to that, it was said by our leader that, "We have no intention to apply it to poorer people. Even richer people will get good compensation." I was Chairman of one of the Select Committees and I know we have given some airline companies very good compensation, because it is the policy of the Government to give them good compensation. Therefore, I am rather afraid that the solicitude which our Minister has for the agriculturists and for the poorer class of people is certainly misplaced.

I quite agree with the argument that Government cannot give them full market value. An acre means anything from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 and no Government will be able to give it. The other argument was, we are only asking those persons to whom we are giving lands to pay only 20 times the land revenue and we are paying those whose lands are taken 40 times the land revenue; therefore, we are giving them double. This is the argument of every person who terrorises over another for a thing which he calls good.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will confine himself to the particular amendment and not go on roving over the whole question.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My amendment is that this Act shall not apply to persons holding less than 75 standard acres and I am justifying it. In regard to persons having more than 75 acres, you may rob them and do whatever you like. I have no objection. But I have objection when you are dealing with people who are very poor. I am one with the Home Minister when he deals with richer people, but in regard to poorer people, do not behave like this. If you have got a sympathetic heart, why don't you provide for a widow, a man in the army, etc. They are worthy of your solicitude and sympathy. So, my arguments are quite relevant to the amendment that those persons should be exempted.

Shri P. S. Daulta: I rise to support this amendment. This arugment that only a few persons will be affected is a very dangerous one. 75 standard acres means giving at least this much that one can send a child to a college. Otherwise, by this clause you are wiping out the initiative and leadership of the rural community, because in future nobody from the rural community will come to Parliament or the State Assemblies because no one can become a graduate.

Our national planning did not know much of peasant proprietorship. I know the Indian economists know who is a landlord, a tenant and landless labour, but they do not know who is a peasant proprietor living in Punjab. No professor has bothered to know about peasant proprietorship in Punjab. Here in Punjab, a peasant is not like a peasant in the south poverty-stricken. The land revenue laws and economic conditions of rural Delhi are just as those of Punjab. If you do it here today, Punjab will follow it. 75 standard acres give that much of standard of living by which one family can educate at least one child and this much right should be given to them. The ceiling should be raised to 75 standard acres at least, because otherwise, it would deprive rural India of its natural leadership.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल की तहत हम इंटरमीडियरीज के साथ डील नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह जो अमेंडमेंट पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने दिया है वह उन्होंने बहुत सोच विचार के बाद रक्खा है, यह जानते और समझते हुये कि किन हालात में हम चल रहे हैं। हमने राजाओं के रजवाड़े छीने, हर साल हम राजाओं को इस सिलसिले में चार या साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया देते हैं। हमने देश के अन्दर ६३४ करोड़, ९८ लाख रु० इंटरमीडियरीज को देना स्वीकार किया और उसमें से १५५ करोड़, ७२ लाख रुपया या तो हम नक्द की या बांड्स की शकल में दे भी चुके हैं। तो जिन के बारे में सीलिंग का जिक्र आता है, वे कोई दूसरे ही लोग नहीं हैं, वे खुद काश्त करते थे। यह एक तरह से समाज के अन्दर एक नई सी बात है कि जमीन के ऊपर जो खुदकाश्त करते हैं और जो किसी तरह से समाज की व्याख्या में एक्स्प्लायटर नहीं हैं उनके साथ हम दूसरा बरताव करने जा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में प्लैनिंग कमिशन और हमारी सरकार के वे भाई, जो ढाई और तीन हजार रु० महीना तंख्वाह लेते हैं और जो हमारे ऊपर सीलिंग रखना चाहत हैं, अपने ऊपर भी कोई सीलिंग मानने को तैयार हैं? हमें इस बात से कोई ऐतराज नहीं हैं कि आप सीलिंग कम कर दें। अगर आप ७५ के बजाय ५ एकड़ की सीलिंग भी कर दें तो हमारे मजदूर ५ एकड़ में भी कमा खायेंगे, लेकिन कम से कम सरकार को तो यह सोचना चाहिये कि हो सकता है कि आज की हालात में उतना दबाव न पड़े, लेकिन आगे वह दबाव पड़ने वाला है और यह चीज समाज के ऊपर रिक्वायल करेगी? तो क्या हम इसके लिये तैयार हैं आज जिस सरकार ने नीति बनाई है वही मुआवजा नहीं देती तो हम क्यों इस बात से घबरायें कि हमें देना होगा? आखिर हम एक बहुत बड़ी नीति कायम करने जा रहे हैं। इस नीति की तहत ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब जो भाई उधर से आये हैं उनको कम्पेन्सेशन की शक्ल में या दूसरी मदद के लिये काफी रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार देगी, तो जो लोग यहां पर थे दिल्ली के आस पास, जहां पता नहीं कितनी सल्तनत आईं और गईं और जहां पर लोगों के अपने रहने सहन का तरीका अलाहदा रखा, उनको हम सिर्फ इस लिये सजा दें कि वे अच्छे ढंग से कायम रह सकें? यह कोई समझ की बात नहीं है। मुझे इस बात से ऐतराज नहीं है कि आप ३० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग रक्खें, लेकिन उसको रखते हुये हमें कोई न कोई प्रिंसिपल निर्धारित करना चाहिये, एक तो कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में और दूसरे सीलिंग के बारे में।

Shri Datar: My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has, even in respect of one amendment of a limited nature, brought in general arguments against the provisions of this Bill. May I point out to him here that, so far as the ceiling that has been fixed for Delhi territory is concerned, it is 30 standard acres, and the word "standard" has been purposely put in for the purpose of having a number of acres that would give equal earning, equal livelihood and equal measure of crops to all the persons concerned. It may not necessarily be 30 acres. In some cases it may be 40 or 50 acres, because it depends on the quality of the land. If, for example, the quality is inferior then more acres than 30 would be there. He need not suppose that in all cases it would be 30 plus 60.

Shri Tyagi: Has the word "standard" been defined?

Shri Datar: It has been defined.

Shri Tyagi: Where?

Shri Datar: It has been already defined in the rules made in connection with the Land Reforms Bill, which was the main Bill of Delhi State dealing with this. My hon. friend has just started taking interest in it.

Shri Tyagi: That is true. But can a word defined in some other Act be used here?

Shri Datar: It has been stated here that whatever has been defined in the earlier Act is to continue for this purpose also, and in the course of the earlier discussion on this very Bill I have given full information. Had the hon. Member seen all that, he would not have raised this question at all. That is the reason why I say that it is not necessarily 30 acres. It is likely to be more in certain cases.

Then my hon. friend made a reference to Punjab. In Punjab also 30 standard acres have been fixed. In Rajasthan also I think they have fixed the same figure. The figures they have fixed are either 30 themselves or in the neighbourhood of 30, sometimes less than 30. It depends upon the quality of the land and we should not look at it solely from the point of view of our private interets. After all, a larger interest is involved when certain ceilings have to be fixed, because certain number of lands have to be released for persons who own no lands at all.

Let my hon, friend understand this position also that whatever we have done, we have left what is reasonably sufficient for a family unit and we have taken only if there is anything in excess. And that also is being taken in the interests of the society in general, in the interests of the landless persons in particular. Let us not ignore these poor people. That is the reason why I appeal to my hon. friend not to bring in the same argument, because all these arguments were met by me and have been replied to by me.

On the question of compensation I wish he had not touched clause 10 just now. I shall satisfy myself here by saying that Government are accepting one amendment moved by the hon. Member from Delhi. Therefore, people are likely to get more compensation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the amendment which increases the compensation?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will kindly see amendments Nos. 58 and 59 in list No. 5. Therefore, I believe that what has been done is quite proper and the hon. Member's proposal to have a new sub-clause is absolutely misplaced.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 33, *insert*,—

"2A. This Act shall not apply to

(i) families or families with children owning or holding less than seventy-five standard acres of land.

(ii) persons under disability. (6)

The motion was negatived.

Clause 3— (*Ceiling on holdings*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(7) Page 2 and 3,—

for clause 3, *substitute*—

"3. (1) No person shall whether as a Bhumidar or an Asami or partly in one capacity or partly in another, hold land in excess of thirty standard acres in the aggregate.

(2) No family shall whether as a Bhumidar or an Asami or partly in one capacity or partly in another hold land in excess of sixty standard acres in the aggregate.

(3) No family with children shall whether as a Bhumidar or an Asami or partly in one capacity or partly in another hold land in excess of seventy-five standard acres of land in the aggregate:

Provided where there are other persons living with any person, family or family with children, such person, family or family with

children shall be entitled to hold additional fifteen standard acres per such persons so as not to exceed hundred acres in the aggregate." (7).

(2) Page 3, line 3,

for "thirty" *substitute* "seventy-five" (8).

(3) Page 3, line 5,—

for "five" where it occurs for the first time *substitute* "fifteen" (9)

(4) Page 3, line 6,—

for "sixty" *substitute* "hundred" (10)

(5) Page 3,—*after* line 7, *add*—

"Provided further that in the case of company, an association or other body of individuals or joint Hindu family, each member undivided or co-parcener shall be treated as single individual and the ceiling limit for such individual shall be thirty standard acres." (11).

(11)

(6) Page 3,—

omit lines 8 to 10. (12).

In regard to amendment No. 7, I do not want to waste the time of the House as the hon. Minister has stated that it has been argued. In this way, both amendments Nos. 8 and 9 also go. By my amendment No. 9, instead of "five" I want to make it "fifteen". The hon. Minister has not replied to that point. In my humble opinion if he accepts that, he would be doing a great service. With five nobody would be satisfied and nobody would be able to do anything. In the same way, my amendment No. 10 also goes away.

I now come to amendment No. 11. I am rather surprised at the way in which the hon. Minister has dealt with this question. So far as the number is concerned, he does not want to touch it. Last time he was pleased to say in reply to Shri Tyagiji that so far as the principals of Hindu law are concerned, he is not going to touch them, and that if a person has a right under the Hindu law, he does not want to take away or temper with that right. This is what he said. If he likes, I can quote from his speech. I do not want to quote because he must be remembering that speech also.

15 hrs.

Amendment No. 12 also deals with this very subject. In the explanation to clause 3 it is said that—

> "In the case of a company, an association or any other body of individuals, the ceiling limit shall be thirty standard acres."

I have got a very serious objection to this. A company which will consist of a very large number of people and other body of individuals or association may also include a Hindu joint family. It is not included there. In amendment No. 11 I have excluded that Hindu joint family. It so happens that in the Punjab all these cultivating classes, Sikhs, Hindu Jats as well as everybody else living in the cities as well as in the rural areas, are governed by Hindu law. Previously there was the customary law and they are all bound by the Hindu law. If a cultivator has got 200 acres of land and has got four sons who are all living with him, what would he get? There is no question of dependent or independent children. I will come to that subsequently. But here suppose a person has got four sons, according to the Hindu law each one of them by the very fact of his birth gets a right in the family land etc. and so potentially he is entitled to 40 acres of that land. The father has got the same share as the son. All the four sons and the father each get 40 acres.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Now, if they are living jointly at the time when this system of ceiling is in operation, the father will get 30 acres of land and the land of others will vest in the Government. Suppose, two days after this declaration is made or the publication of this list is done the father dies. Then all the land vests in the Government and the four sons may perhaps get 7½ acres each or they may not get anything because the hon. Minister says that they may be a separate entity if they are living separately or if they are married. Then their wives and children are not dependent. I ask: Can an adult person not be dependent? Can a married boy not be dependent? If, suppose, a person gets 10 per cent. from his father by way of help, he is a dependent. Therefore my humble submission is that in an ordinary Hindu family the sons by virtue of the Hindu law have got an inherent right in the family lands and are entitled to a share in it.

Suppose they bring a suit in a court for partition. A minor can also bring a suit if a father is profligate and is spending all the income in a profligate manner. Any of his relations can bring a suit on behalf of the guardian in a court for partition. The civil court will decree it. But the competent officer here, the Collector will say, "I have given 30 acres to his father and he is included as a dependent on him. Therefore he goes out." That would be the position though I know the hon. Minister has said very clearly and explicitly that he is not tampering in this way with Hindu law. I am very happy about that, but so far as the practice is concerned unless and until he is willing to reconsider it and ordain that so far as joint Hindu families are concerned, those who get a right by birth will be made into separate units they will be put to great difficulty.

I submit that this explanation which stands by itself may not include even companies, associations, cooperative societies or composite societies. They will be a body of individuals and they might come under the mischief of this. All that the hon. Minister wants is that the father, mother and their sons may get 30 acres. I can understand his anxiety that so far as it is a living and operative family it may get nothing more. But the result of this will be that the rights of those persons who have got an absolutely independent right by virtue of being governed by the Hindu law will be washed away under this general rule and they will not be able to get anything.

Suppose a person dies. Now those persons who in the father's life would have got much more will get only a fraction of what their father will leave. What will happen to the next generation? Even that 7½ acres of these four sons will be further divided among their sons and they will all be paupers whereas they had been having this property from generation after generation.

Then my hon. friend has referred to Punjab. The law in Punjab is quite different. In Punjab this does not happen. There is no ceiling law there so far. There is another kind of law which says that a man has 30 acres of land and such land as is over and above that is called surplus. A man does not lose his ownership of that land. Suppose, there is surplus land with me. I shall not lose my ownership. The only thing is that the Government has the right of giving it to certain tenants to till it for a certain period. Then I can resume it. I am entitled to one-third *batai* from that tenant. I will go on getting one-third *batai* although I will not be able to till that land. Otherwise my rights do not go away. Then, he will get 75 per cent. of the market value for the surplus. So, for God's sake, kindly do not compare it with the Punjab. You can compare it with some other State if you like.

Then, my amendment clearly says that you except those persons who have got inherent rights in the land.

My hon. friend has made himself clear in his speech that he does not want to tamper with that right. I want that either by rules or by an amendment of the law you make it clear that the right of any person who by virtue of his birth in a Hindu joint family gets an inherent right in that family would not as a matter of fact be tampered with.

Similarly, it so happens that in an ordinary *batwara* or partition of a Hindu joint family the mother is usually given her share as that of the father and she is also entitled to the right of maintenance. Widowed daughters etc. are also entitled to maintenance. They get land by way of maintenance. This happens usually. You may consult the *Mitakshara* law. So what would happen to those who get land for maintenance, for example the widowed daughter or the daughter-in-law? I do not know. They will not get anything. Therefore my humble submission is that by saying that you are not tempering with Hindu Law rights what you have given to these people with one hand you should not take away by the other. You have said that you are not going to touch Hindu law and that you will maintain that. I want you to see the justification for changing this explanation. My hon. friend, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, was afraid that it might even include co-operative societies. I do not know about the co-operative societies, but so far as all these associations are concerned, as a matter of fact it violates the central principle of Euclid. The whole is certainly greater than the part. You equate one man with the family. That is wrong in principle. I would therefore submit to the hon. Minister, if he does not agree with any of these amendments, to see that the principles of Hindu law are not abrogated in practice.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, while I agree with the arguments of my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I would like to move my amendment which is only a partial solution. My amendment is:

Page 3, line 9,

After "individuals", *insert*—

"except when it is a co-operative society". (51).

Mr. Chairman: Was it tabled today?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Datar: His amendment is No. 51.

Mr. Chairman: Has it been accepted?

Shri Datar: I have not accepted any amendment to this clause.

Shri Tyagi: He may accept it or not, but I have to do my duty. The explanation to this clause says that in the case of a company, an association or any other body of individuals the ceiling limit shall be 30 standard acres. You know better the legal interpretation of words. It must be made quite clear that the words 'any other body of individuals' is not a co-operative society. That is my submission. Co-operative society is a person in which are included so many individuals. So in the case of a company, a company is covered. An association also is covered. When you say "any other body of individuals", then it means to say that even in a co-operative society the limit shall be thirty standard acres. Suppose there is a village in which one has succeeded in organising the whole village into a co-operative society; there are thirty, forty or fifty members of this co-operative society, and they all pool their lands together. According to this Explanation, the ceiling for the co-operative society would be only thirty acres. Therefore I want to say, let the co-operative society be exempted from this Explanation, and I want to add there "except where it is a co-operative society the ceiling limit shall be thirty standard acres". I want to add these words so as to clarify that

[Shri Tyagi]

a cooperative society is not covered by this Explanation.

Shri Datar: So far as my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's contention is concerned, he dealt mainly with the Explanation to clause 3. May I point out here that this clause does not cover the case of a joint Hindu family? It covers the cases of an association or a company, and the words 'association' and 'company' have a technical meaning, because under the law they have been defined. But it does not mean a joint Hindu family. This is what I can tell him. When two brothers are holding a land jointly, it will be dealt with under the proviso to clause 4, and each brother will be entitled to a separate ceiling by himself. Therefore, there is no difficulty of the nature that the hon. Member feels.

So far as co-operative societies are concerned, I would invite the hon. Member's attention to clause 26(1)(c) where "any land which is being held by a co-operative society" has been exempted. Therefore, no particular amendment is necessary here.

Shri Tyagi: Here it is prohibited. Therefore, one attracts the other. My amendment only clarifies "except a co-operative society".

Shri Datar: It has been clearly stated in clause 26(1) that "the Chief Commissioner may, exempt from the operation of section 3 any land which is being held by a co-operative society".

Shri Tyagi: It says "may".

Shri Datar: Generally the object is to encourage co-operative societies.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, let it be made quite clear that in the case of the co-operative society the ceiling will not apply.

Shri Datar: It is not necessary here.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): What my hon. friend Shri Tyagi says is in terms of all co-operative societies. But all co-operative societies can be called genuine.

Shri Tyagi: There are families which are not genuine.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Then cancel their registration.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put the amendments?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir, I would like that clarification to be there.

Shri Datar: I think it is not necessary.

Shri Tyagi: I think it is.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 may be put together; and the rest may or may not be put.

Mr. Chairman: Very well. I shall now put amendments Nos. 11 and 12 to vote.

Amendments 11 and 12 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 51.

The amendments Nos. 6 to 10 and 51 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (*Submission of returns*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wish to move my amendments Nos. 13 and 14.

(1) I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for clause 4, *substitute*—

"4. Every person, family or family with children who at the commencement of this Act holds land in excess of ceiling prescribed shall submit to the competent authority in such form and within such time as is prescribed, a return giving the particulars of all land held indicating therein the particulars of land not exceeding the ceiling of land which he desires to retain." (13).

(2) Page 3,—

omit lines 23 to 25. (14).

With regard to this, the House has already accepted the provision relating to family, children, etc. which means that to that extent the House has not accepted my submission. And I have already spoken about person under disability. So, practically the House has taken a decision against my amendments Nos. 13 and 14 and I do not wish to press them.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendments Nos. 13 and 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put clause 4 to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 *(Procedure for determination of excess land)*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wish to move my amendments Nos. 15, 16 and 45.

I move:

(1) Page 3, lines 36 and 37,—

for "representing the family" *substitute* "family or family with children". (15).

(2) Page 4,—

omit lines 9 to 13. (16).

(3) Page 4,—

after line 7, insert—

"(gg) the amount of the excess land belonging to any female or any dependent child or grand-child which will vest in the Government; (45).

I object very seriously to this clause 6. The words in lines 36 and 37 are "the total area of land held by each person representing the family". As I have already submitted, and I want to repeat, the idea is that that person who will be regarded as a person representing the family will be given thirty acres, and anything in excess of that, so far as that man is concerned, may be taken away, because it is the policy of the legislature to take it away. I have no objection so far as that is concerned. But the land of the wife may have been acquired from some other person; it may be donated by her parents or may be from some other source. That land, as well as all the land of minor or dependent children, will be taken away from them and will all be included in the land of that father. And for all purposes that father will get their rights, all the rights which belong to the wife as well as to the dependent children. And ultimately, when that is done, he himself will become the owner and will be able to sell that away, and no person will be able to say anything against that. For all time to come they will belong to him. In respect of any such person who has absolute rights of property under the Constitution that right of property which belongs to him is his, and he can dispose of it, he can do whatever he likes with it. The father has got no right to touch that property for his own purpose or to keep it for himself. Or suppose the dependent son living with the father dies. His wife gets nothing. Nobody gets any-

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava].

thing. His father alone gets that property. I, therefore, want, that so far as amendment No. 45 is concerned the words under 'gg' are to be added so that the records may show how much land, which is part of the 30 acres, belonged to the wife or to the minor children. This may be shown in the papers. My other amendments are coming, which go to show that so far as compensation is concerned, in regard to the land belonging to the son or to the daughter or to the wife, the compensation must be paid to them, because the land has been taken away from them. This is the purport of what is done in this Bill. To that person compensation will be given from whom the land will be taken. Similarly, when land is shown as 30 acres in the name of the person, whatever portion of the land acquired exists in the name of the wife or the children, it must be shown that this belongs to the father or to the son or to the wife. Otherwise, the difficulty is, this Parliament will be a party to the expropriation of the land of women, of females whom they do not want to rob, as well as of the land of children, minors and others which they do not want to touch. I can understand the solicitude of the hon. Minister for the poor agriculturists. But, when he considers this question he will see that—I do not think any Member of Parliament will do a thing like this—it has the practical effect of divesting the wife or children of their rights in property which they value as much as others value. They do not want to do it. But, incidentally, this will be the effect. I want this to be removed. The law may be changed or the rules may be changed When the question of compensation arises, he will pay to those from whom he will take away land. How would he pay when it is not shown in the records? I submit that justice demands that this should be accepted that those from whom land is taken should be paid compensation and they should be shown as the persons owning, their lands within the 30 acres.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend's purpose is not very clear. It will be found according to his amendment, he seeks to insert:

> "the amount of excess land belonging to any female or any dependent child or grand-child which will vest in the Government;"

What he has suggested is this. I want to point out that it will not serve the purpose that he has in view. So far as the Government are concerned, the Government would fix up the ceiling and *inter se*, the Government will not decide the rights between the members of the particular unit. It will be decided according to the law which governs them. All that has been decided. What is stated here is this; we therefore recommend that in the fixing of the ceilings, the aggregate area held by all the members of a family should be taken into account. What is the extent or the quantum of share of each of them is not a question into which we go because that question will be settled and we shall accept whatever is decided. I do not understand how my hon. friend says that any question of expropriation or deprivation of right of any female member or others arises. That position is not acceptable.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is what I am saying. Your Bill says what I am submitting. How will you put it in the papers?

Shri Datar: It is quite clear we have not gone into that question at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Do go into that question. Otherwise, these helpless persons won't get any right:.

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member has any suggestion to make to meet any possible misapprehension, we shall consider that when making the rules to have the matter made explicit.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16 and 45 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: New clause 6A.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 17, *insert*—

"6A. In case any land belonging to any female or dependent child or grand-child is included in the ceiling of any person representing a family such land shall continue to be owned and shall be shown in revenue paper as being owned by such female or dependent child or grand-child and if such land is only a portion of the ceiling the proportionate share of such ceiling land shall be continued to be owned by such female or dependent child or grand-child and shown in revenue paper in the ownership column of such female or dependent child or grand-child." (46).

I have already submitted what I have to pay with regard to this. If the hon. Minister so feels, he may do it in the rules. This has to be done so that when property is taken away, they may continue to be the owners of the property and deal with the property as theirs. If it is provided in the rules, I am quite satisfied. If he did not agree, I have nothing to say. Provided he does it in the rules, it will be a proper thing and he will be giving satisfaction to a large number of people who are afraid that their rights may be taken away.

Shri Datar: Consistently with the provisions of this Bill and the provisions contained in the Act, we are prepared to make explicit whatever is necessary in the rules.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is absolutely necessary. I do not want to change the entire Act in this back-door fashion. That is the question.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 4, *after* line 17, *insert*—

"6A. In case any land belonging to any female or dependent child or grand-child is included in the ceiling of any person representing a family such land shall continue to be owned and shall be shown in revenue paper as being owned by such female or dependent child or grand-child and if such land is only a portion of the ceiling the proportionate share of such ceiling land shall be continued to be owned by such female or dependent child or grand-child and shown in revenue paper in the ownership column of such female or dependent child or grand-child." (46).

The motion was negatived.

Clause 7— (*Selection of excess land in cases of certain transfers*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 4 and 5, *omit* lines 18 to 39 and 1 to 8 respectively. (17).

Shri Datar: That is practically the whole clause.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The idea behind this is very clear. Clause 7 deals with selection of excess land in cases of certain transfers. I want the position to be clear. If the Government wants that transfers should be stopped, they should issue a moratorium. They should issue a notice. They should pass a law or a resolution and broadcast it. Let the people know how they stand. What is done here is, I think, retrospective effect is being given to certain provisions. They say, since the question of ceilings came in for reference on the 25th of February 1959, any transfers made by a person holding land in excess of the ceiling limit during the period between 10th February 1959 and 25th November, 1959..... etc. Last time, when Shri Jaganatha Rao was speaking on this, he brought to our notice a ruling of the Madras High Court where a

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similar question arose. The ruling of the High Court was that a person was perfectly competent to transfer his property before the Government issued a moratorium or a prohibitive order that such properties will not be transferred. During this period if a person transferred any property, he did the right thing. According to the Constitution he had the right to dispose of his property unless there was anything to the contrary. He did a thing which he had the right to do. I cannot understand why subsequently a law is being made that all these transfers are not good, are not valid. Why did not the Government issue a prohibitive order? If the Government did not do it, Government is to blame: not the people who benefited by the transfer. They should not go against the wishes of the persons who had the authority to transfer. Government wants that so far as these rights are concerned, they may be tampered with. It is Government's own fault. The Government does not come in time. The Government does not give notice of their intention. Yet, subsequently they want that these transfers should be tampered with. This is not fair and proper. On the contrary, I should think that they should respect the ruling of the High Court which was quoted by Shri Jaganatha Rao and they should not touch it. Moreover, it is a rule of law that such a provision should not have any retrospective effect. We all know that so far as retrospective effect is given, the principles of law are against it. The law does not want that retrospective effect should be given to things of this sort. It is not a right thing to do. Those persons who gave good money, who did not know this, who took the transfer for valuable consideration, what fault did they commit?

I understand that there is a feeling in this House that those persons who have property should not transfer their property even to their sons, daughters and they are called *mala fide* transfers I cannot understand this. If a person has got property before this Act is made, he is perfectly within his right to give the property to his sons, to partition that or to make a gift of it. There is no law like this that as a matter of fact, they become *mala fide*. Even the Prime Minister, while speaking on one occasion said, I remember, it is not *mala fide* for a person to partition his property. My friend says that he does not touch it. If there is a partition in a Hindu family, will he say that it is *mala fide*? If it is a partition before this Act came into force, they all become separate entities, still it is called *mala fide*. It is not *mala fide* at all. On the contrary, I would say they want to see that property is not concentrated in the hands of a few. If a person gives back to his adult sons or daughters or other relations, property goes away into the hands of other people and it is partition. This purpose is served, though not the purpose that my hon. friend has in view that the agriculturists alone should be benefited by taking from them a small amount of money. I cannot understand why a person should not give to his son and how it is *mala fide*. If you have made a law, you may say anything is unlawful, but before that it is perfectly valid. To say that such a transfer will not hold good is unjust and immoral and unconstitutional because at that time the person had full right to dispose of his property. You are tampering with the fundamental rights of the Constitution. Therefore, this should not be allowed to stand.

Shri P. S. Daulta: I support Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment. Apart from the legal aspect of it, morally one who transfers his land by sale or through gifts does what you want to do through this Bill. You want that the land should not remain in the hands of one and should go to others who have smaller holdings. The people who get it, sons or other

persons, have only smaller holdings. They help your purpose of distribution of land by transferring, coming to know that Shri Datar is coming up with this Bill. So, you have to thank them, not punish them. Legally or morally they have not done anything wrong. What they have done is what you aim to do through this Bill.

Shri Datar: I am afraid the hon. Members have put the matter one in a very wide way, and the other in a way which is far from legitimate. A certain period is necessary for passing any law, and when it is announced that a certain law, especially of an important character is going to be placed before the Legislature for enactment, then the question arises whether it should be open to the people at large to defeat the purpose of the law. This is an important point which my hon. friend has to take into account.

In this case we have given two dates. On an earlier date the Home Minister announced that the Government were going to bring forward a Bill with regard to the ceiling on land, and then the Bill was introduced, and this is the Bill that we are now considering. My hon. friend suggests that all such transfers are in pursuance of, or furtherance of, the object of the Government. I am shocked at this line of argument. What is done in such cases is to defeat the very purpose of the ceiling law that we have in view. It is not merely land going from one person to another, but we desire that the surplus land taken over by Government should go to a certain category of persons, and that the man should not make profits. My hon. friend suggested that it is immoral. It is not our action that is immoral, but the transferor's action that is immoral, because our purpose is laudable. Our object is that a certain reasonable portion of land should be left to him for his own cultivation and livelihood, and the remaining released for the benefit of those who have not got any land at all, and if during the time it takes to get the Bill passed certain things are done. I do maintain they are *mala fide*.

We have tried to follow an equitable principle. We shall disregard the act to the extent of the fulfilment of the purposes of this Bill. So the transfers that are not in fulfilment of the purposes of this Bill are for defeating the provisions of this Bill, and that is the reason why earlier dates have to be fixed. Otherwise, the principle which my hon. friend has set would be a dangerous one. If, for example, we do not introduce certain restrictions from an earlier date, the very purpose of the future legislation will be completely defeated and frustrated. That is why a sovereign legislature must have the power to name the particular dates after which transactions would be governed only by the law that is to be passed.

Therefore I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Pages 4 and 5,

omit lines 18 to 39 and 1 to 8 respectively. (17)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8— (*Excess land to vest in Government*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 5, *for clause* 8, *substitute*—

"8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the land held by a person, family or family with children in excess of the prescribed ceiling shall vest in Government but the ownership right or

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right of taking possession of the land in excess of the ceiling shall not accrue to the Government without the Government having paid full compensation to the parties entitled to it." (18)

जो यह मेरा अमेंडमेंट है यह बड़ा ही सिम्पल है, बड़ा ही रीजनेबल है और अगर वह रीजनेबल न भी हो तो भी मैं समझता हूं कि वह माने जाने के काबिल है। मैंने अपने इस एमेंडमेंट में क्या कहा है ? मैंने यही कहा है कि अगर आप मेरी जमीन लेना चाहें तो आप कानून बना सकते हैं, कानून के आप मालिक हैं, आप जमीन ले सकते हैं, फिर चाहे जो परपज है, वह खराब हो या अच्छा हो। लेकिन मेहरबानी करके जो कुछ मुझे आपको देना है वह दे तो दीजिये। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस पर किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है —

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : सही भी है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह सही भी है। लेकिन आप कैसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप इस तरह का कानून बिड़ला की जायदाद या डालमिया की जायदाद लेते वक्त बनाते और कहते कि छः महीने में आठ महीने में या साल में मुआवजा दिया जायेगा, तो बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती थी। जिन लोगों ने १८५७ की रिबैलियन में पुरानी सरकार की मदद की और उसको दबाया और उसके लिये उनको जो जमीनें मिलीं उनको आप लेते और उसके लिये इंस्टालमेंट में रुपया देते तो भी बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती थी। अगर आप उस तरह की जमीन को मुफ्त भी ले लेते तो भी मैं आपके साथ होता। मगर यहां कौन लोग हैं ? ये वही लोग हैं जिन में और जो लोएस्ट रंग में हैं, उनमें कोई भी किसी किस्म का फर्क नहीं है।

आप मुआवजा क्या देने जा रहे हैं, इसको हम आगे देखेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक उनको मुआवजा न दे दिया जाये उस वक्त तक सरकार के अन्दर उनकी जायदाद वैस्ट न करे, उस वक्त तक सरकार उसको अपने कब्जे में न ले। यहां पर यह कहा गया है "फुल कम्पेसेशन टू दी पार्टीज एंटाइटल्ड टू इट"। यहां पर फुल कम्पेंसेशन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो सरकार पास कर दे वही फुल कम्पेंसेशन होगी। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि सरकार उनको बगैर मुआवजा दिये उनकी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर ले। आपने यहां पर बांड्स और इंस्टालमेंट्स की बातें कहीं हैं। क्या आप यह बात उन गरीब लोगों के लिये कहते हैं जिनको कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बखूबी जानते हैं, और जिनके लिये उनके दिल में दर्द है ?

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : क्या वाकई में है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बिला शक-व शुभा दर्द है और अगर उनके दिल में इन लोगों के वास्ते दर्द न होता तो जो बहस है वह दूसरी तरह की होती। चूंकि वह कम्पेंसेशन दे रहे हैं इससे पता चलता है कि उनके दिल में दर्द है लेकिन वह थोड़ा सा मिसप्लेस्ड है और उसके बारे में मैं आगे चल कर अर्ज करूंगा। यह सब जानते हैं कि सीलिंग लगाकर जो जमीन मिलेगी सरकार उस पर कब्जा नहीं करेगी, वह उसकी मालिक नहीं बनेगी, उसको नीलाम नहीं करेगी या जो इससे पैसा बचेगा उससे वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को नहीं चलायेगी। तो जहां तक मोटिव्ज का ताल्लुक है, उन पर कोई डाउट नहीं करता है। जो सीलिंग लगाई जा रही है, वह कितनी हो उस पर ऐतराज हो सकता है, राय में फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन लैंडलैस लेबर को जब कभी भी जमीन देने का सवाल उठता है उस में सभी एक राय के हैं। इस में मेरा एतराज इतना ही है कि उनको काफी जमीन दी जाए ताकि उनका गुजारा हो सके। मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिससे जमीन ली जाए उनको भी वैसे ही शहरी समझा जाए जैसे दूसरे शहरी हैं और उनके

लिए भी आपके दिल में उतना ही दर्द होना चाहिए जितना दूसरों के लिये है । अगर उनकी जमीन को आपको लेना है तो ले लो लेकिन उनको दे तो दो कुछ ! उन लोगों के वास्ते आगे मैंने कहा है, जनाब वाला देखेंगे अमेंडमेंट नं० १ में, कि इसे जल्दी नाफिज न करो । उनको अपनी हालत रिएडजस्ट करने दो । जो लोग अपने लड़कों को पढा नहीं सकते, उन्ह उनको कालेज से वापस बुला लेने दो, जो मकान नहीं बना सकते, उनको उसे बन्द करने दो, वह अपनी प्रायेस के सब काम बन्द कर सकें । उनको लाइफ रिएडस्ट हो जाए । जिन लोगों के पास तीन, चार बीवा ज्यादा जमीन थी, अगर वह उनसे छीनी जाय तो वह अपने लड़के को किसी इंडस्ट्री में लगा तो देंगे एक कंट्रेक्ट के अन्दर अगर आप उससे कुछ लेते हैं तो उसको कुछ दीजिये भी तो सही । यहां आपको कोई ज्यादा देना भी नहीं है, अगर यह कोई बड़ी रकम होती है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट की डिफिकल्टी रिअलाइज करता । लेकिन आपने जो फिगर्स दिये है वह इतने छोटे हैं कि इन्स्टालमेंट की बात करने में भी शर्म आती है । अगर आप उसके लिये कहें कि इन्स्टालमेंट में देंगे तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है । कुल १ लाख, १० हजार रुपये की मांग है और १७०० एकड़ जमीन है । इसमें कहां सवाल आता है बांड्स का ? अगर सिर्फ १ लाख १० हजार रु० का सवाल था तो इसको ज्वायेंट कमेटी में भेजने का सवाल ही क्या था ? इसको यहीं के हुक्म से उन लोगों को दे दिया जाता ।

इस छोटे से मामले में आपका किन लोगों से वास्ता पड़ा ? आप देखेंगे कि मुआवजा दिया जायेगा वह बहुत से केसेज में मार्केट वैल्यू का ३ परसेंट के हिसाब से १०० रु० तक ही होगा । जैसा एक साहब ने कहा १०० रु० लेने के वास्ते उनको ५० रु० खर्च करना पड़ेगा आने और उसके लेने में । इसलिये इस बारे में खास इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिये । आप मुआवजा घर में ही दे दीजिये । **आउट आफ वे** जाकर आप जिन लोगों से जमीन लेते हैं, उनके लिये इतना तो कर दीजिये कि मुआवजा फौरन दीजिये, बान्ड्स की शक्ल में न दीजिये, इन्स्टालमेंट न कीजिये और घर में दे दीजिये, जिस तरह से आप तकावी उन के घर पर बांटा करते हैं । इन लोगों के साथ यह मत कीजिये कि आप कहें कि छः महीने बाद रुपया मिलेगा । मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि गवर्नमेंट को किसी भी जमीन का कब्जा नहीं लेना चाहिये जब तक वह उसका मुआवजा न दे । **गवर्नमेंट मस्ट पे बिफोर इट टेक्स** । । मैं जानता हूं जिस तरह से गवर्नमेंट मुआवजा देती है । २०, २० साल तक मुआवजा नहीं मिलता । तिलपट का मामला अभी तक पड़ा हुआ था, गुड़गांव का मामला पड़ा हुआ था । यहां पर बहुत दफा सवाल आया कम्पेन्सेशन के झगड़े को लेकर कि गवर्नमेंट मुआवजा नहीं देती । लेकिन आज गवर्नमेंट का यह हाल नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट ऐन्क्शस है पैसा देने के लिये । पहले वर्षों तक पेंशन तय नहीं हुआ करती थी । । अब वह आदमी के रिटायर होने के पहले ही तय हो जाती है । पहले कंट्रेक्टर्स को रुपया नहीं मिला करता था और निहायत ज्यादा करप्शन था । मिनिस्ट्री ने हुक्म कर दिया कि कंट्रेक्टर्स को फौरन रुपया दो । तो जब आप सबको रुपये का पेमेंट करते हैं क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि नहीं देंगे तो करप्शन बढ़ेगा, तो इसके लिये अमेंडमेंट ऐक्सपेक्ट करने में क्या दिक्कत है कि जमीन को लेने से पहले आप मुआवजा दे दें । कम से कम इतनी चीज तो मानें । मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है । कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि आपकी पालिसी के मुताबिक है । सिर्फ आप अपनी जबान से नहीं कहना चाहते, पर अमल कर रहे हैं । हर मुहकमे में आप कर रहे हैं । इसलिये यहां पर भी आप यह क्यों नहीं करते कि जो कुछ देना है, उसको फौरन पे कर दें

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ताकि लोगों को तसल्ली हो कि जमीन गई तो गई लेकिन जो मिलना था वह मिल गया ।

Shri P. S. Daulta: So far as this amendment is concerned, I think the hon. Minister wants to hesitate in accepting this.

An Hon. Member: He is agitated?

Shri P. S. Daulta: No, he will not be; why should he, because this is such a small amount? If this amendment is not accepted, then this amount will be spent in cutcheries for munsifs, lawyers and clerks and so on. Already, Government are paying very low compensation, and if even this is to be shared by us, lawyers and clerks and others, then there will be nothing left. So, I urge that this amendment should be accepted straightway.

I would any just one more word and I have done. Why should excess lands vest in Government? If in that very family, there are landless people, why should the excess lands not be given to them first? Suppose there is a man A who has got some surplus land and who has to surrender that excess land; suppose he has got a real brother B who is landless; why should B be not provided with that excess land? After all, it is their common ancestors who had held that land. Sir, charity should begin at home. If Government want to benefit some specific persons, then let them do so from the Central Government's treasury or from other properties. But suppose land is to be taken from A because he has more than 30 standard acres; then, B, his real brother, who is landless, should be the first man to be benefited by that excess land, because that land belonged to their common ancestors. I know definitely that there are cases where the ownership of the land can be traced to a single family within seven pedigrees, though at a particular time, one man may be having about 200 acres, while another in tht very same family may have no land at all due to various reasons, including nature's hand.

So, my humble submission is that the excess land, if it has to be distributed, should be distributed among the members of that very family. Charity should begin from home. And here, it is not even charity at all, because the land belonged to their common ancestors, and according to Hindu law, they are entitled to it, and they have common interest in it.

If Government want to benefit any particular class which they have in view and for that purpose they want to take over this excess land, then it is highly objectionable.

Therefore, I submit that the entire clause 8 should be redrafted in such a way that the excess land should be given to members of the very family from which the land is taken, who are landless or who have got less than the 30 standard acres.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक दिल्ली की सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया का ताल्लुक है, इसके कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में गौर करते वक्त हमें कई बातों पर विचार करना चाहिये । इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे इलाके थे जहां पहले रियासतें थीं, जो कि देश के १।५ हिस्से में थीं । वहां की जो जमीन थी उसकी मिल्कियत वहां के रजवाड़े-शाही के ऊपर मुन्सर हो जाती थी कि वह जिस को चाहे उसको उसे दे दे और जिस से चाहे छीन ले । वहां पर जमीन की होल्डिंग का सिलसिला कुछ मुख्तलिफ है और दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहां जागीरदारी सिस्टम था वहां पर भी कुछ ऐसा ही है जिसको जब अंग्रेज यहां आये तब उन्होंने उन लोगों को दिया जिन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी की । लेकिन दिल्ली के आस पास जो आदमी बसते थे उनकी जमीनों

के साथ मुस्तलिफ बात थी । मैं मानता हूं, जैसा कि दौलता साहब ने कहा, कि हिन्दुस्तान के एकानमिस्ट्स ने इस इलाके के लोगों को जो पेजेंट प्रोप्रायटर हैं, इसको मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं । इसलिये कि जहां तक उनके दृष्टिकोण का ताल्लुक है, जो कायदे कानून हम बनाते हैं उनसे ऐसा टपकता है कि हमारे कायदे कानून बनाने वालों की उन किसानों से दुश्मनी है । यहां की हमारी जो हालत है वह बाकी प्रदेशों की पालिसी की तरह है जहां पर हमने जमीदारी को हटाया, जागीरदारी को हटाया और एक तरह से पेजेंट प्रोप्रायटरी क्लास को बनाया । एक जगह तो उन जैसे भाई पैदा करते हैं और दूसरी जगह जहां पर पहले से ऐसे लोग थे, हम ऐसा व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं जिससे मालूम होता है कि उनके साथ दुश्मनी का व्यवहार हो रहा है । जैसा मैंने पहले कोट किया, सारे देश के जमींदारों को जो कम्पेन्सेशन हम देंगे उसका टोटल प्लैनिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के हवाले से मैं कहता हूं, ६३४ करोड़, ९८ लाख रुपया होगा । जो हम अब तक कैश या बांड की शक्ल में दे चुके हैं उन जमीदारों को वह १५५ करोड़, ७२ लाख रु० है । इसी तरह से रजवाड़े को हम जो कम्पेन्सेशन देते हैं वह चार या साढे चार करोड़ रु० सालाना होता है । तो हमने अपने देश के अन्दर जब मिक्सड एकानमी की बात को माना था तो बहुत सोच समझ कर माना था । हमारे देश के अन्दर जिस तरह के हालात थे, जो सिस्टम था, उसके नुक्ते निगाह से माना था तो फिर आज दिल्ली के ऊपर जिस में कि पंजाब का ही सिस्टम था, उसे लागू क्यों नहीं करते ? दिल्ली का मुकाबला हम पंजाब के सिवा किसी दूसरे प्रदेश से नहीं कर सकते । पेप्सू से भी नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वह भी रजवाड़ेशाही इलाका था और वहां पर जमीनों को मलकियत उठाने का वह तरीका नहीं था जैसे कि पंजाब में था क्योंकि पंजाब के अन्दर तो आदमियों ने जमीनों को खरीदा था और उनको खरीदने के लिये उनके बाप दादों ने खासी बड़ी रकम दी थी । इसी तरह से दिल्ली वालों की बात है । लेकिन राजस्थान में आप देखिये और पंजाब को देखिये । पंजाब का जहां तक वास्ता है, पंजाब में जमीन की कीमत के लिहाज से कम्पेन्सेशन रक्खा जाता है ।

आप जमीन लेना चाहते हैं तो ले लीजिये, इसमें कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन उसका रिश्ता मारकेट वैल्यू से होना चाहिये । हमने जब यहां कायदे कानून बनाये हैं तो इस बीज को देखा है । जब इम्पोरियल बैंक को स्टेट बैंक बनाया गया तो उसके हिस्सेदारों को शेयरों की फेस वैल्यू का पांच गुना मुआवजा दिया गया । लेकिन यहां अजीब हालत है कि आप कोई मारकेट वैल्यू मानते ही नहीं और उसका मारकेट वैल्यू से २० फीसदी का, ३० फीसदी का, ४० फीसदी का या ५० फीसदी का कोई रिश्ता कायम नहीं करना चाहते । पता नहीं आप किस ढंग से चलना चाहते हैं । यह एक बड़ा भारी उसूल है जिस पर आपको सोचना होगा ।

मैंने बताया कि पंजाब के अन्दर मारकेट वैल्यू का रिश्ता है और केरल में भी है । केरल में जो १५,००० मारकेट वैल्यू की जमीन है उसका ६० फीसदी मिलेगा और जो १५ हजार के ऊपर का है उसका ५५ फीसदी मिलेगा और फिर आगे ५० और ४५ फीसदी मिलेगा । इसी तरह राजस्थान में किया गया जब कि वहां सीलिंग के सिलसिले में कम्पेन्सेशन रखने लगे । राजस्थान की जमीन का तरीका दूसरा था । रजवाड़ों की जिस पर रहम की लहर हो गयी उसको जमींदारी या जागीरदारी दे दी और उसको मालिक बना दिया । लेकिन वहां भी रेंट का तीस गुना रखा गया है । मंत्री महोदय ने राजस्थान का जिक्र किया । वहां भी रेंट का ३० गुना रखा गया है । यहां पर हमने अमेंडमेंट देखा है ——

Shri Datar: What the hon. Member says is not relevant to this clause. I can understand his saying this about clause 10. But we are now in clause 8, not clause 10.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It also becomes relevant under clause 8, because clause 8 deals with compensation which must be paid before it is acquired.

सभापति महोदय : पेड बिफोर और आफ्टर की बात नहीं है । यहां यह बात कहने का मौका नहीं है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : छोटा तो एमाऊंट है । देने में क्या दिक्कत है ।

सभापति महोदय : छोटे बड़े की बात नहीं है । इस दफा के सिलसिले में यह बात नहीं कही जा सकती ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं इस सिलसिले पर आपको ले जाकर दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहता था ।

सभापति महोदय : तो दफा १० पर ही आप यह कहते ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां कम्पेन्सेशन जो दे रहे हैं वह एम है और उसको भी बान्ड्स में देना चाहते हैं, यह कोई समझदारी की बात नहीं है । मैं राजस्थान की बात तो आपसे भूमिका के तौर पर कह रहा था कि राजस्थान में भी जो कम्पेन्सेशन का सिस्टम है वह यहां के मुकाबले में ज्यादा आसान है और यहां उसके मुकाबले में सख्त है । लेकिन यहां क्या जरूरत पड़ गई हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन बांड्स की शक्ल में देने की । यह तो एक सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया है और यहां का कुल कम्पेन्सेशन चार पांच लाख बनेगा । यहां बांड्स में देने की क्या आवश्यकता है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : एक लाख दस हजार ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : फिर यहां बांड रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सारा मुआवजा कैश में दिया जाए और जमीन लेते ही दिया जाय ।

Shri Datar: So far as the question of compensation is concerned, I would not like to deal with it at this stage because there is a clause, clause 10, which relates to that.

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary to deal with it now.

Shri Datar: There are some amendments which we are going to accept in that connection. That might perhaps at least partially meet my hon. friend, though I am doubtful whether he would feel satisfied with it at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not got copies of those amendments which the hon. Minister says Government are pleased to accept. They have not been circulated.

Shri Datar: I shall give him my copy.

I can understand the argument of my hon. friend here or over there, to the effect that the amount, whatever it is, should be paid forthwith. But with a view to compel such a payment immediately, we should not have recourse to what may be called a round-about way. That is exactly what my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has done by, what I would say, purposely going against the common law principles. So far as the common law principles are concerned, I would not like to tell him here about them, but unfortunately I have to mention it here that whenever there is any transfer, then that transfer is either for a consideration actually paid or partly paid or even promised; and what my hon. friend wants is that until the amount has been paid, the right should not vest at all. So what the hon. Member has proposed is almost against the fundamental principles of the law of consideration and transfer.

Mr. Chairman: That relates to voluntary transfer.

Shri Datar: Yes, but what does he say? He says that it shall vest in Government. When it vests in Government, it is presumed that it vests in interest—I am purposely using the legal expression for him. But he says, 'No, Government will not be entitled to take possession of it at all.' Therefore, this is what I have stated, a round-about or indirect way of compelling immediate spontaneous payment. So far as that question is concerned, I can understand it. I shall come to it.

Shri Tyagi: How would Government suffer?

Shri Datar: In the meanwhile, I would invite his attention and the attention of the House to what the Joint Committee have stated in his respect. While dealing with clause 11—that was the direct clause—they stated:

> "The Committee desire that where compensation payable to a Bhumidhar or Asami is a small amount, it should be paid in a lump sum".

That is a perfectly understandable proposition, but not by going in a round-about away and saying that the property vests in Government but not in possession at all. So far as Government are concerned, let us understand the purpose that they have in view in taking over this property. It is not for their own public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act. This is only a process for the purpose of taking in excess land with a view to giving it to others, mainly those who are landless, or co-operatives and so on. So Government are only an intermediate agency. That should be clearly understood. Therefore, it would be wrong to bring in the revenues of Government or the treasury of Government into the picture and ask that the whole amount—it may be a lakh of rupees or it may be two lakhs of rupees—should be paid immediately. That is not the question here. Here the point is that Government come in the picture of land reforms for the purpose of taking in excess land and giving it to certain other classes of desirable persons or associations. That is the purpose Government have in view. And the principle has been accepted that in all such cases, what should be done is that Government should not be made to suffer anything on account of these land reforms. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper to say that the Government are in possession of crores of rupees and they should pay immediately. That is not a correct approach at all.

Therefore, if the land is to vest in Government, it must vest in ownership; it must vest in interest, as they say in law, and naturally it must vest in possession Government are prepared to pay the money. This suggestion is also before Government. It is not a question merely of a few lakhs or a few thousands of rupees. What we are enacting is an important Bill which is likely to be considered as a model one by all State Governments. This consideration should also be taken into account. It does not depend upon the smallness of the extent of the land or the smallness of the amount that Government will have to give. The Bill is based on certain principles of land reform. Therefore, whatever we do should be such that advantage would be taken of it by all State Governments to introduce land reforms as early as possible.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put amendment No. 18 to vote.

Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) Page 6, line 2,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "sixty". (19)

(2) Page 6, *for* lines 17 to 23, *substitute*—

"(4) With effect from the date of the publication of the list in the Official Gazette under sub-section (3) the excess land shall be mutated in the name of the Government and vest in the Government subject to the other provisions of this Act." (21)

(3) Page 6,

after line 22, *add*—

"(5) Any person aggrieved by any entry in the list published in the Official Gazette or in mutation under sub-section (4) may bring a suit of declaration of the rights and the correction of said entry in the Civil Court authorised to by such suit. The provisions of Civil Procedure shall apply to that suit and the right of appeal and revision in regard to such suit and the final decree by the Civil Court shall be binding on all parties." (22)

Mr. Chairman: You are moving only 19, 21 and 22 and not 20.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: 20 is not moved; it is only a technical matter.

16 hrs.

जनाब चेअरमैन, क्लाज ६ पर जो मैंने अपने १६, २१ और २२ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं उनके बारे में बहुत मुख्तसर मे अर्ज करना चाहूंगा ।

जहां तक कि अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १६ का सवाल है जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि इसके अन्दर जो मियाद दी गई है वह तीस दिन की दी गई है और इसके मुताबिक आफिशिएल गजट में पबलिकेशन के तीस दिन के भीतर वह डिप्टी कमिश्नर के सामने अपने ऐतराजात फाइल कर सकता है । मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि इस मियाद को तीस दिन की बजाय बढ़ा कर साठ दिन कर दिया जाय । मैं एक एकड़ की ऐक्सिस नहीं चाहता बल्कि ओबजेक्शन फाइल करने की मीआद में जरूर बढ़ोत्री चाहता हूं ताकि ऐसे शख्स से जिसके कि पास से पुश्तैनी जमीन निकलने वाली है और वह अपने ऐतराजात किसी खास वजह से ३० दिन के अन्दर न दे सके तो वह इसी बिना पर अपनी जमीन से हाथ न धो बैठे बल्कि उसको इसके वास्ते ३० की जगह ६० दिन की मियाद दी जाये । आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा तो है नहीं कि आज हम यहां यह कानून पास कर लें और कल उनको इसके बारे में सब कुछ पता लग जायगा । हमारे देश में चूंकि इल्लिट्रेसी बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये हम यहां पार्लियामेंट में जो ढेर से कानून पास किया करते हैं उनके बारे में बहुत से आदमियों को पता नहीं रहता है और इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह ओबजेक्शन फाइल करने की मियाद ३० के बजाय ६० दिन कर दी जाय ।

जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि मेरे २१ और २२ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट्स में प्रिंसिपल का क्वैश्चन है । जहां तक इन जमीनों का सवाल है, जमीनों के अन्दर राइट्स का सवाल है और जमीनों में और दूसरे सवाल हैं राइट्स एंड लाज वगैरह के हैं उन सब का इस देश में कानून के मुताबिक सिविल कोर्ट्स फैसला करते हैं । ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने एक वक्त में इन सिविल कोर्ट्स के अख्त्यारात को कम कर दिया क्योंकि रेवेन्यू वाले कोर्ट्स में मामले जल्द तय हो जाते थे लेकिन इसके साथ ही

यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि सिविल कोर्ट्स के अन्दर जो जुडिशियल फैसले होते हैं तो वहां पर आरबिट्रेरी फैसले नहीं होते हैं और रेवेन्यू कोर्ट्स की तरह वहां पर रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स के आरबिट्रेरी फैसले नहीं होते हैं और यह हकीकत है कि सिविल कोर्ट्स जो फैसला करते हैं वह ज्यादा तसल्ली देता है । अब डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर कोर्ट्स लास्ट वर्ड होता है या लजिस्लेचर होता है लेकिन लास्ट वर्ड गवर्नमेंट की एक्जीक्यूटिव नहीं होती है । अब इस बिल की दफा ९ की रू से गवर्नमेंट ने इन कोर्ट्स की पावर को लेकर सबकी सब पावर्स डिप्टी कमिश्नर को दे दी है । डिप्टी कमिश्नर को इसके लिये कौम्पीटेंट अथारिटी बना दिया है जो कि औबजेक्शंस को कंसिडर करके और औबजेक्शंस को सुन कर लिस्ट को एप्रूव या मोडीफाई कर देगा और वह लिस्ट गजट में छपने के बाद फाइनल होगी । अब मेरा कहना यह है कि जमीन के जो राइट्स हैं और सिविल राइट्स का फैसला मुनासिब यही होगा कि सिविल कोर्ट्स हो करे । मैं चाहता हूं कि सबसैक्शन ३ के मातहत लिस्ट के आफिशियल गजट में पब्लिश होने की तारीख से तमाम एक्सैस लैंड गवर्नमेंट के नाम म्यूटेटड हो जाय और वह सब्जेक्ट टु दी अदर प्राविजंस आफ दिस ऐक्ट गवर्नमेंट में वैस्ट करे ।

इसके अलावा मैंने अपने दूसरे अमेंडमेंट में यह चाहा है कि अगर कोई शख्स आफिशियल गजट में पब्लिश्ड किसी इंटरी से एग्रीव्ड हो तो

he may bring a suit of declaration of the rights and the correction of said entry in the Civil Court authorised to by such suit.

सिविल प्रोसीज्योर के प्राविजंस् उस सूट को ऐप्लाई करेंगे और ऐसे सूट के बारे में राइट आफ अपील रिवीजन और फाइनल थ्री सिविल कोर्ट की सब पार्टीज पर बाइंडिंग होगी । बहुत सी स्टेट्स में अब भ. ऐसा ही है । पंजाब में भी ऐसा है और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो दफा ९ म डिप्टी कमिश्नर या किसी कौम्पीटेंट एथौरिटी का आबजेक्शंस पर फैसला फाइनल माना जा रहा है वह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं जंचता है और मेरा तो कहना है कि हर एक आदमी को इस देश के अन्दर यह हक होना चाहिये कि वह अपने राइट्स का फैसला सिविल कोर्ट्स से करा ले और इसी मंशा को लेकर मैंने यह तरमीम दी है और इस तरह की मौजूदा प्राविजंस् में तबदीली चाही है ।

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, I support amendment No. 21 moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I am not opposed to the purpose underlying this sub-clause but I am just pointing out that difficulties may arise when it is enforced. The words 'free of all encumbrances' occur here at two places. These words do not mean only free of mortgages or charges as they are supposed to mean here; but they include rights of easements also. It is said that—

> "the excess of land shall stand transferred to, and vest in, the Government free of all encumbrances",

and at another place it is said—

> "the excess land shall stand transferred to the Asami free of all encumbrances."

At both places, when we say, 'free of all encumbrances' it does not mean only free of all mortgages and charges. It does not mean only that all charges and mortgages will be wiped off; but the rights of easement on that excess land will also be wiped of and destroyed.

In the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, there is section 4 where also the same words occurred. It was provided that after the publication of the notification all lands shall vest in the Government 'free of all encumbrances'. Later on,

[Shri Kalika Singh]

when the Act was enforced, a ruling of the Allahabad High Court was cited wherein it was laid down that—it was a case under the Land Acquisition Act and the same words 'free of all encumbrances' were used—that vesting of the land in Government 'free of all encumbrances' necessarily means that all the easements over the land are destroyed. The difficulty arose that when a person took any channel or wanted to walk over the land—or exercise all those rights coming under the Law of Easements—he could not do so in the face of the words 'free of all encumbrances'. It necessarily means that all the easements are also destroyed.

Therefore, now, if a plot is in excess of the ceiling and that plot is taken away and if there is some right of irrigation or right of way over that land, the Government should be very cautious that it should not destroy that easement by this clause. Therefore, I support the amendment moved by my learned friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

His amendment is very simple. It only says that the land shall vest in the Government subject to the other provisions of the Act. It does not mention 'free of all encumbrances'. Therefore, it should be accepted.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member desires two amendments. One is that the period of 30 days should to extened to 60. May I point out here that normally the period in such cases for filing objections is 30 days? The object is that all objections should be filed as expeditiously as possible. We have also provided for cases where there are certain difficulties in the way. And, that has been made clear in the proviso that the Deputy Commissioner may entertain the objection after the expiry of the period of 30 days if he is satisfied that the objector was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the objection in time. There is this residuary clause according to which it would be open to a person to file the objections even beyond 30 days. No further limit has been put in. This is the usual expression used in such cases, and I am confident that it will meet with the desire of my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

So far as the other point is concerned, a larger question has been raised by some hon. Members. This is a matter which deals with land and land reforms. In all such cases whenever any questions arise they ought to be decided by the revenue authorities themselves. Assuming for the sake of argument, as my hon. friend suggested, that there is a right of easement or right of way or whatever it is, even that question, I conceive, can be raised before these authorities themselves. Assuming that tht matter is to be left open to the civil courts adjudication, it will take not less than ten years. It has to go from the lowest District Munsif's court to the Supreme Court. We are anxious that when there are reasonable objections, they should be enquired into and the proper authorities in all such cases are the revenue authorities, subject to the hearing of all objections by a higher authority. That has been provided for in this case. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member not to press such an amendment which would practically stop all the work that has to be done under this Act.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment Nos. 19, 21 and 22 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 21 and 22 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I want to move two amendments to clause 10—Nos. 58 and 59, I beg to move:

(1) Page 6, *for* lines 25 and 26, *substitute*—

"compensation the amount of which shall be equal to twenty-times the net income from such land:" (58).

(2) Page 6, *after* line 33, *add*—

"*Explanation*:—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed." (59).

In placing these two amendments before the House, I just want to say that this matter of compensation has received the utmost attention of this House. Firstly, when the Bill was originally before this House, secondly, when it want to the Joint Committee and now also, for the third time, the question of compensation has come before us. I am sure the present provisions will not meet the wishes of the House at full length but it meets the need partially. The opinion expressed by some sections here was that compensation should be on the basis of the market value. There is sufficient weight in this. But looking to the conditions prevailing in Delhi and Punjab, we have to give special consideration to the compensation clauses. It has also to be taken into account that in almost all the Bills that have been passed by the State Legislatures, full market value has not been accepted as the basis of compensation. In Delhi particularly, land values have gone so high rapidly that it was difficult for the Government to accept this proposition of paying compensation at the market rate. In the original Bill, the slab system was suggested but that was opposed vehemently and all of us felt that it was too low in the context of conditions in Delhi, where land revenue was based on very old records and if calculated on that basis the compensation would amount to Rs. 10 or Rs. 20. Therefore, this basis was changed and in the Joint Committee it was accepted that it should be uniformly forty times the land revenue paid on land. Even that was too low, ridiculously low and that would have put the peasants to great hardship. So, there was a lot of discussion and we had suggested ultimately that compensation might be based on the net annual income of land. Though we thought the Government could go a little farther than their present stand and accept forty times the net income but, as a compromise it was acceptable to us that it might be twenty times the net income. This is what we have been actually able to achieve. We think that the hon. Minister will accept it with the other liberalisation of provisions such as the amounts would be paid immediately and without resort being made to the bond system or the annuity system because the land available in Delhi will be very small. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said. Only about 17,000 acres will be involved and the amount payable will not be too large so as to resort to the other systems of payment.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the average net income per acre?

Shri Radha Raman: This is what we have put down in the explanation. The average yearly gross produce from the land would be calculated in a manner which is prescribed and then we can arrive at the net income. The net income per acre will be 1/5th of the gross income. That is what we have calcuated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Could he kindly illustrate? Could he give us some concrete figure?

Shri Radha Raman: The gross income per acre will be about Rs. 800-900 and the net income per acre will be about Rs. 200-300.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the only amendment that I have submitted with regard to this Bill:

Page 6, lines 25 and 26,—

for "forty times the land revenue", *substitute* "market value'. (49).

What made me suggest this amendment was the frequent statement made that this was a model Bill—even today the hon. Minister said so—and that the States might follow suit. I do not know conditions in Delhi very clearly and had this been restricted to Delhi alone, I would not have tabled this amendment.

I have fundamental objections to the proposals contained in clause 10(a). It is not that I do not know that the Government will not accept. I know that it is a conceded proposition that full market value cannot be granted but as a matter of right and as a matter of respect to property, this should be the only criterion for settling the compensation.

Under the Land Acquisition Act which has been tried for probably centuries, in our country for at least decades, the main thing conceded as a matter of common law, as a matter of equity and as a matter of justice is that compensation means adequate compensation, it is not any compensation. If the property is worth Rs. 1000 to pay Rs. 2 and then say that it is compensation; it is, I should say abuse of a proposition of law.

I have fundamental objections in this section to two aspects. Firstly, it is stated here that the compensation will depend on the assessment. Can this be a model? That is my first question. Assessment may have no relationship, sometimes, regarding the income. Some years ago on account of certain conditions the revenue authorities might have fixed an assessment. Basing on that, which will have no logic for the value of the property, can we settle compensation? This should never be the model. Whatever the other things may be, I would submit that the value of the property is the only proper method of settling compensation. It may be that on account of certain circumstances full value may not be given, it may be 25 per cent, 70 per cent or 80 per cent; but to say that because the property got so much of assessment one must pay compensation based on the assessment is not correct. So far as compensation is concerned it should not depend on the assessment. In our parts, for example, in respect of a land which is growing arecanut the assessment may be only Rs. 8 per acre but the income may be Rs. 4000 per year. Can we in that case base the compensation on assessment. Take another example. Take the case of a land producing chillies. The assessment in that case may be Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 whereas the value of the property may be Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 per acre. There also this principle that compensation should be based on assessment is not an equitable one, is not a just one. That is my first objection.

My next point is that compensation must be according to the market value of the property. My predecessor, Shri Radha Raman, who spoke just a few minutes ago, said that it must depend on the income. Even that by experience has been found to be unjust, inequitable. There may be certain lands which have no income. There may be certain lands around Delhi which have not a pie of income. Does it mean that no compensation at all should be paid. If you are going to pay compensation, pay it. Whatever be the percentage—I do not know, it may be 10, 15 or 20 per cent—pay it according to the market value.

These are the two fundamental objections I have in this section. The principle adopted for settling compensation is adsolutely unjust, inequitable.

That is why I have moved these amendments. I request the hon. Minister to consider them and accept them.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) Pages 6 and 7,—

for clause 10, *substitute*—

"10. Compensation.—(1) No right of ownership or getting possession of land shall be acquired in any excess land under the Act until the Government has fully paid the compensation to the person entitled thereto determined under the provisions of this Act.

(2) On list being published and notification having been made in the name of the Government, a notice shall be issued by the Collector or the competent authority or any other officer whosoever is authorised by the Chief Commissioner to determine the amount of compensation with such excess land to the parties interested to apply and file claims before itself on a specified date not later than three months of the date of notification.

(3) The Collector or the competent authority or other officer authorised in this behalf by Chief Comissioner shall exercise the jurisdiction in the matter as if he was the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and follow the principles and procedure of sections 23 and 24 including rules prescribed under the said Act and shall after taking the full evidence and hearing the parties give his award as if it was tax under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(4) Any person who does not accept the award may by written application request the said officer to refer the case for determination of compensation by the District Judge in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the procedure prescribed by the said Act, shall apply to all matters *mutatis mutandis* for the determination of compensation." (23)

(2) Page 7,—

after line 28, *add*—

"(7) In case the property of any female or dependent child or grand-child of any person vests in the Government the compensation shall be payable and be paid to such female or such child or grand-child and in case he or she is a minor to his or her legal guardian on his or her behalf." (47)

(3) Page 6, lines 25 and 26,—

for "forty times the land revenue in respect of the excess land" *substitute*:

"(a) the full market value to persons under disability;

(b) 80 per cent of market value to persons, families and families with children whose land in excess do not exceed thirty acres; and

(c) 60 per cent of the market value to persons, families and families with children whose land in excess exceed thirty acres." (48)

जनाबेवाला, अपनी इस अमेंडमेंट के बारे में मैं कुछ वजाहत से कहना चाहूंगा। मेरे लायक दोस्त जो मुझ से पहले बोले हैं उन्होंने एक प्रिंसपल बयान किया है कि दरअसल यह जो तरीका

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है किसी जमीन या किसी चीज की कीमत को मालूम करने का, उसकी प्राड्यूस से या लैंड रेवेन्यू से यह कितना डिफैक्टिव है । जहां तक एसेसमेंट का ताल्लुक है वह हर्गिज कभी वैलिड बेसिस मार्किट वैल्यू का नहीं हो सकता । जहां तक प्राडयूस का ताल्लुक है यह इससे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है । इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं ने अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स पेश की हैं । मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री राघा रमण जी ने अभी कहा है कि कोई एक कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी और उसमें इस चीज को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया गया था । इसका हमें कुछ भी पता नहीं है और यह एक प्राइवेट मामला मालूम होता है । वह कहते हैं कि वह राजी नहीं थे लेकिन कम्प्रोमाइज कर लिया गया है । शायद प्राइवेटली किसी ग्रुप में यह मामला तय किया गया है और जो लोग इस पर एतराज करते हैं, उनको मौका तक नहीं दिया गया है कि वे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अपना प्वाइंट आफ व्यू पेश करें । इस पर मुझे सख्त एतराज है । अगर उनकी तरह से आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब हमें भी समझा देते और उसी तरह से समझा देते जैसे उन्होंने उनको समझाया है तो अच्छा रहता । हमें क्यों वह अछूत समझते हैं? हम उनकी बात को इज्जत की निगाह से देखते हैं और उन्हें चाहिये था कि हमें भी उस एग्रीमेंट में शामिल करते ।

जब राधा रमण जी तकरीर कर चुके तो मैं ने उन से पूछा कि वह बतायें कि उनका क्या अंदाजा है कि क्या नेट इनकम होगी, नेट प्रोड्यूस हमें बतायें जिस से हम देखें कि १/५ क्या होगा और १/५ देखने के बाद हम यह तय करें कि २० गुना क्या बैठता है । इस के जवाब में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा वह वेग था । बड़ी मुश्किल से सोचने के बाद वह यही कह पाये कि दो सौ होगा, तीन सौ होगा । यह प्रापर नहीं है कि बगैर किसी चीज को जाने हुए उसको मान लिया जाए । मैं मानता हूं कि राधा रमण जी इसको न मानते अगर उनको यह बात न जंचती कि यह पहले से म्यूटमेंट है । हम मानते हैं कि हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसको पहले से जरूर आगे बढ़ाया है और इसी बेसिस पर हमारे राधा रमण जी राजी हुए हैं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल में यह बात आई है कि जो उनकी प्रोपोजल ४० टाइम्स की है यह बिल्कुल गलत है उसूलन गलत है और उन्होंने स्यास किया है कि मैं इंसाफ नहीं करूंगा अगर इसको नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा । मैं उनकी इस बात के लिए दाद देता हूं । उन्होंने किसी हद तक कबूल तो किया, माना तो कि जो कुछ वह पहले कहते थे वह मुनासिब नहीं था ।

अब देखना यह है कि जो कुछ आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब देते हैं, वह कहां तक दुरुस्त है, कहां तक वाजिब है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आनरेदल मिनिस्टर साहब इसे भी वाजा कर दें कि वह क्या बैठेगा । लेकिन मुझे डर है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक ऐसा काम किया है, इस बिल को एक ऐसी शक्ल दे दी है कि फिलवाका पार्लियामेंट के हकूक के ऊपर भी एक सीलिंग लग गई है । उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट को भी यह अख्तियार नहीं दिया कि वह बताये कि क्या मार्किट वैल्यू होनी चाहिये या क्या कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना चाहिये ।

जनाबेवाला आपको मालूम ही है कि जब दफा ३१ कांस्टीट्यूशन की हमने

बनाई तो कितना झगड़ा हुआ था । कांस्टीट्यूएंट असैम्बली में और उसके बाहर जितना झगड़ा हुआ वह आपको मालूम ही है । सारा कांस्टीट्यूशन बन कर तैयार हो गया और आखिरी जोड़ मजबूर हो कर हमें इस दफा ३१ को पास करना पड़ा । इस दफा ३१ की सियाही सूखने भी न पाई थी कि फर्स्ट एमेंडमेंट आफ दी कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारे सामने आ गई । उस वक्त जो मैम्बर साहिबान थे उनको मालूम ही है कि कितना झगड़ा हुआ असैम्बली में । मेरे लायक दोस्त अगर असैम्बली की रिपोर्ट को एक बार पढ़ लेंगे तो यह नहीं कहेंगे कि मैं आउट आफ कंटैक्सट कौंटेशन कहता हूं । उस वक्त जो सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनी उसके अन्दर पंजाब के मैम्बर भी थे, बम्बई के मैम्बर भी थे । जो लफ्ज "एस्टेट" की तारीफ रखी गई वह बम्बई के लोगों को सूट करती थी, पंजाब के लोगों को सूट नहीं करती थी । हमारे यहां "एस्टेट" की तारीफ पंजाब लैंड रेवेन्यू एक्ट के तहत छोटी छोटी जमीदारियों, पैजेंट प्रोपराइटर्स पर भी एप्लाई करती है । मैं ने उस वक्त हुज्जत की और कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता कि छोटे छोटे जमीदारों की जमीनें आप इस प्रिंसिपल पर ले लें कि आप उनको पूरा मुआवजा भी न दें । मेरे दोस्त चौ० रणबीर सिंह ने उसके बारे में एक एमेंडमेंट पेश की और कहा कि इसको दुरुस्त कर दिया जाए । उस वक्त डा० अम्बेदकर जिन्दा थे और उन्होंने उसको मंजूर किया जो मैं ने कहा । उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसा कानून पास भी कर देगी तो भी जब वह प्रेजीडेंट साहब के पास मंजूरी के लिए आएगा, उसको ना-मंजूर कर दिया जाएगा । उन्होंने कह दिया कि अगर वह पेजेंट प्रोप्राइटर्ज के बारे में होगा तो उसको मंजूरी नहीं दी जाएगी । उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि जो एक्योरेंसिस होते हैं, व हमें इतने अपील नहीं करते हैं जितने कि उन चीजों के एक्ट में आ जाने से । मैं यह सब बातें आपको ठीक ठीक बता रहा हूं । यह मेरी स्पीच के अन्दर है । मैं ने अर्ज किया कि पंडित नेहरू एक्योरेंस दें । पंडित नेहरू ने भी इस के बारे में एक्योरेंस दी और उस एक्योरेंस को आप सफा ६,६१३ और ६,६२० पर देख सकते हैं । यह एक्योरेंस उन्होंने सन् १९५१ के फर्स्ट एमेंडमेंट एक्ट के वक्त दी और कहा कि यह रैयतवारी को एप्लाई नहीं करेगा । लेकिन इस पर इक्तफा नहीं हुआ । उस के बाद दूसरा जो अमेंडमेंट आया सन् १९५२ में वह बहुत जामय था, वह रूट आफ दि मैटर को जाता था । आप उस अमेंडमेंट को मुलाहजा फरमायें । सन् १९५५ का जो सेकेन्ड अमेंडमेंट था जिस में पहली बार पेजेन्ट प्रोप्राइटर आता था, उसे वापस ले लिया पंत जी ने । पंत जी ने और पंडित नेहरू ने यकीन दिलाया, मैं तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि हाउस के अन्दर एक्योरेन्स दिया गया क्योंकि मैं ने एक अमेंडमेंट पेश कर दिया था, कि उन जायदादों पर जो कि अछूतों की होंगी, जिन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं लगती, जिन पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगता, जो जायदादें ७५ एकड़ से कम हैं, यह प्रिंसिपल कम मुआवजे का लागू नहीं होगा । और उनको पूरा मुआवजा मिलेगा उन को फुल मार्केट वैल्यू दी जायगी । इस पर घंटों झगड़ा हुआ, उस के बाद पंडित नेहरू ने तकरीर की । उन्होंने फरमाया कि यह ख्याल गलत है कि हम किसी जायदाद को बगैर जस्ट कम्पेन्सेशन के लेना चाहते हैं । और फिर उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो हो ही नहीं सकता, सोशल इंजीनियरिंग में जब हम एबालिशन आफ जमींदारी करेंगे तो उस के अन्दर फुल वैल्यू देना

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मुश्किल है, लेकिन तो भी हम गरीब आदमियों को पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे । हर्गिज कम नहीं देंग । हो सकता है कि किसी को १००परसेन्ट न दिया जाय, जो कम्पेरेटिवली अच्छी हैसियत में हैं उन को ८० परसेन्ट दिया जाय । और अगर ८० परसेन्ट न भी हो सकेगा तो कम से कम ६० परसेन्ट तो होगा ही । इस ६० परसेन्ट से आगे वह नहीं गये । इसलिये मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट में सिर्फ ६० परसेन्ट रखा है । फिर उन्होंने बतलाया कि हमारा यह आब्जेक्ट नहीं है कि हम इस बिल को छोटे जमींदारों पर लागू करें । हम उन पर इसे लागू नहीं करेंगे । गवर्नमेंट ने यह आर्गूमेंट दिया था जो कि मैं हाउस के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने फरमाया था कि अब गवर्नमेंट का अख्त्यार नहीं है कम्पेन्सेशन रखने का । हम ने कोर्ट्स से पावर ले ली तो गवर्नमेंट भी कम्पेन्सेशन मुकर्रर नहीं करेगी । लेजिस्लेचर कम्पेन्सेशन मुकर्रर करेगा । साथ में उन्होंने फरमाया कि मैं नहीं समझता कि यह लेजिस्लेचर जो खुद मिडलमेन का होगा, जो छोटे आदमियों का होगा वह खुद ऐसी तजवीज पेश करेगा जिस के अन्दर छोट आदमियों की जमीनों को ऐसे उसूलों पर ले लिया जाय जिसे लेजिस्लेचर एप्रूव न करे । क्या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अपने भाइयों की तरफ नहीं देखेंगे, चाहे वह ए हो या बी हो ? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो देश के अन्दर कोहराम मच जायगा । मैं सोच समझ कर बोलता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि पंडित नेहरू के उन अल्फाज को हाउस देखे और महसूस करे और इस उसूल को न माने जिस के मुताबिक पूरा मुआवजा लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा । उन्होंने जो रीजिनिंग दी थी, मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा और वही रीजनिंग यहां एप्लाई करती है । आज लेजिस्लेचर को जो अख्तयार है उस के अन्दर क्या कहा गया है ? उस में कहा गया है :

"That the income from the land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land calculated in such a manner as may be prescribed".

Who is to prescribe it? The Government is to prescribe it.

कौन यह उसूल मुकर्रर करेगा कि कितनी ग्रास इनकम है ? पता नहीं कौन करेगा । पता नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट इस के लिये क्या करेगी, लेकिन आज लेजिस्लेचर को जो अख्त्यार है, गवर्नमेंट उस को यूजर्प कर रही है । अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करेगी तो आप इसे मंजूर करेंगे कि यू विल बी यूजर्पिंग दि पावर्स आफ दि लेजिस्लेचर । क्या होगा ? मान लीजिये कि एक जमीन के टुकड़े हो गये । एक टुकड़े के अन्दर प्रोड्यूस बहुत ज्यादा है । जमींदार क्या करता है ? एक जमीन के अन्दर फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा दे दिया, उस में पानी ज्यादा दे दिया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस में खूब पैदावार हुई । बाकी जमीन ऐसी है जो अगले दो तीन फसलों के लिये छोड दी गई है । तो पर्टिकुलर लैंड की जो ग्रौस प्रोड्यूस होगी उस से दूसरी लैंड में कम होगी । अब कैसे पता चलेगा कि उस में कितनी फर्टिलाइजर है, किस साल की ग्रास प्रोड्यूस ली जायेगी ? वह बेस्ट इयर की होगी या वर्स्ट इयर की होगी । आखिर कैसे नेट प्रोड्यूस मालूम होगी; यह दर्ज नहीं है । नेट प्रोड्यूस का पांचवां हिस्सा और पांचवें हिस्से का २० टाइम्स रक्खा गया है । पता नहीं क्यों रखा गया है । जो आज दुनिया के अन्दर

ऐक्सेप्टेड कायदा है, उस मार्केट वैल्यू पर ही आप कर दें । मार्केट वैल्यू ऐसी चीज है व्हिच कैन बी डिटरमिड, व्हिच इज गोन टु एवी बडी । यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर मार्केट वैल्यू बढ़ गई है । हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब का क्लेम बिल्कुल सही है कि यहां पर जो मार्केट वैल्यू है वह १०,००० और १५,००० रु० एकड़ हो गई है । यह स्काई राकेटिंग है, जो कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता लेकिन जैसा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब के अपनी तकरीर में कहा, कोई भी जमीन ढाई हजार रु० एकड़ से कम नहीं है । सब फरमाते है कि इस से कम कीमत पर कोई जमीन नहीं बिकती है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप का समय हो गया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब वाला, यहां बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट क्वेचन है । माफ करें । थोड़ा सा मुझ को पढ़ कर भी सुनाना है । यह मामूली रेजोल्यूशन या कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं है । इस के ऊपर और भी घंटे बढ़ सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : तीन घंटे दिये गये अब सात घंटे हो गये हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : तब बेहतर यह होगा कि आप इसे गिलोटिन कर दें ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि पार्लियामेंट में लोग जो कुछ कहना चाहते थे वह नहीं कह सके और गिलोटिन हो गया । वर्ना यह क्लाज १० बड़े झगड़े का है । इस पर और टाइम दिया जा सकता है ।

Shri Datar: At least let us try to finish it today.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am anxious to see that this Bill is passed today even if you sit till 12 o'clock. I do not want to take more time. I do not want the House to be stopped. At the same time, you will excuse me when I say that it is a most important provision on which I am speaking.

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आखिर इस का नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि जो तरीका इस में दिया हुआ है वह बिल्कुल वेग है । यह पता नहीं लगता कि इसके मुताबिक क्या बनेगा और क्या नहीं बनेगा । यह सब जमीनों पर एकसां ऐप्लाई नहीं करेगा । यह फर्टाइल लैंड पर और तरह से और नान-फर्टाइल लैंड पर और तरह से एप्लाई करेगा, नहरी जमीन पर और तरह एप्लाई करेगा । इस लिये मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि यह जो फार्मूला है मैं उस का बेसिस नहीं समझा हूं । मैं इस के पोलिटिकल इम्प्लिकेशन्स नहीं समझा हूं, न हमारे सामने यह पिक्चर है यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस को मैं कबूल नहीं कर सकता । १ लाख, १० हजार रु० को अगर हम १७०० पर तकसीम करें तो ३$^{3}/_{5}$ परसेन्ट कीमत आती है, यानी किसी का ८० रु०, किसी का १०० रु० अगर हर एक के लिये २०० रु० भी मान लें तो जैसा कि हमारे लायक दोस्त कहते हैं जिस का दाम २५०० रु० रहा है उस का आज १० या १५ हजार रु० एकड़ पड़ता है । लेकिन अगर आप ढाई या तीन हजार रु० भी मान लें तो कितने परसेन्ट मिला ? सारा मुआवजा कितना होगा ?

He does not get even 10 per cent.

श्री राधा रमण जी के हिसाब से ५ परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं पड़ेगा ।

Shri Radha Raman: There is no doubt it is low.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट में भी तो कहा है। मैं इस आर्गूमेंट से मुतासिर हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को फायदा नहीं पहुंचता। लेकिन इस आर्गूमेंट को तो देखने दीजिये कि किस गरीब को फायदा पहुंचता है। जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है, शायद ही कोई खुशकिस्मत आदमी हो जिस लैंडलेस को जमीन मिले। मैं डाउट करता हूं कि इस बिल के अन्दर ऐसे लूप होल्स हैं जिन से सारी की सारी जमीन औरों को मिल जायेगी। इस के अन्दर कोई डेअरी होगी, कोई फार्म अच्छा सा हो जायेगा। और अगर कुछ पांच या सात मामूली आदमियों को मिली भी तो उन को क्या मिलेगा? ५ एकड़। कीमत तो ५ एकड़ की बहुत बैठेगी लेकिन गुजारा ५ एकड़ से नहीं चलेगा। जो आप का यह माडेल बिल है उस में जमीन लैंडलेस को नहीं मिलेगी। फिर जिन लैंडलेस की जमीन ली जायेगी उस को उस से लेने के लिये क्या उसे जहर दिया जायेगा? मैं इस उसूल को नहीं मानता।

सरकार कहती है, हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं कई दफा कि नैशनल कौंसिल ने सारा मामला तय कर दिया है, सरकार इस के अन्दर इन्वाल्व नहीं होगी। यह उन की मेन ग्राउंड है। मैं श्री दातार को अच्छी तरह जानता हूं। उन के हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। मैं श्री दातार की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि उन का दिल बंधा हुआ नहीं है, भले ही उन के हाथ बंधे हुए हों। नैशनल कौंसिल नहीं कहती कि सरकार अपने घर से लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को जमीन दे। आप का दिल नहीं बंधा हुआ है। मुझे इन्साफ से बतलाइये कि अगर आज एक डाक किसी के घर जाता है और २०० रु० ला कर गरीबों को बांटे बिना अपना गुजारा चलाना चाहता है तो क्या वह नेक काम करता है? सरकार की तरफ से करोड़ों रुपया शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दिया जाय, तमाम रुपया दूसरे लोगों को दिया जाय, लेकिन यह कौन सा कायदा है कि ए या बी को देने के वास्ते बेचारे गरीबों का गला घोंटा जाय और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट ही एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की इमदाद करे। आप के हाथ बंधे हैं, आप नैशनल कौंसिल के बखिलाफ नहीं जा सकते, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि नैशनल कौंसिल का फैसला कतई गलत है। मैं यह डंके की चोट पर कहता हूं, दिल से कहता हूं, जोर से कहता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। लैंडलेस को जमीन देने के वास्ते अगर उन्हें इतना मुआवजा दिया जाय तो इट बिल बी ए फाड आन दि कांस्टिट्यूशन यह अल्फाज मेरे नहीं हैं, यह अल्फाज डाक्टर अम्बेडकर के हैं कि फाड आन दि कांस्टिट्यूशन होगा। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है। अगर यह इल्यूसरी और इनसिग्निफिकेंट कम्पेन्सेशन होगा तो यह दफा ३१ के मुताबिक नो कम्पेंसेशन के बराबर होगा। एक और मौके पर हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस में वादा किया कि हम कम्पेन्सेशन बढ़ा देंगे। इस दिल्ली के अन्दर आपने कानून बना दिया रिफ्यूजीज के वास्ते कि सन् १९३९ का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। मामला हाई कोर्ट के अन्दर गया, हाई कोर्ट ने उसे रद्द कर दिया और कहा कि ज्यादा दिया जायेगा। इस हाउस के अन्दर हमारे पंत साहब ने खुद वादा किया कि कम्पेन्सेशन बढ़ायेंगे। तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे इस वजह से बन्द न कीजिये कि नैशनल काउंसिल ने फैसला कर दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा कम है इसलिये गवर्नमेंट पैसा नहीं देगी। उनका तो कम्पेन्सेशन कम है। इसलिये उसको पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना चाहिये। हमारे कांस्टीट-

यूशन की दफा ३१ में लिखा है कि प्रापर्टी का मुआवजा किस तरह देना चाहिये । यहां जो किया जा रहा है वह तो अनजस्ट है । जब मिनिस्टर साहब बहस कर रहे थे तो मैंने कहा था यह तो रॉबिंग पीटर टू पे पाल होगा । उन्होंने उस वक्त फरमाया था कि ऐसा नहीं है । यह तो एक दूसरे एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को उठाने का सवाल है इसलिये इसमें एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को मदद करनी चाहिये । मैं कहता हूं कि वह लोग जिनको आप उठाना चाहते हैं क्या हमारे भाई नहीं हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप उनको जरूर उठाइये और उनको उठाने के लिये अरबन एरियाज में रहने वालों पर टैक्स लगाइये और उनको मुफ्त जमीन दीजिये । लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है कि एक को देने के लिये आप दूसरे को कम मुआवजा देते हैं । यह आरग्यूमेंट मुझको अपील नहीं करता ।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं पंडित जी की स्पीच कोट करना चाहता था सुफहा ४८४१ से तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह मिसकोट किया जा रहा है । पंडित जी ने कहा था :

"Even in regard to our own country, when we consider any large scheme involving may be land, or may be anything, wide considerations come in."

मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया था लेकिन जब पंडित जी की स्पीच सुनी तो हमको तसल्ली हो गयी और हमने अपना अमेंडमेंट वापस ले लिया । उन्होंने कहा था :

"We deal with the zamindari system; we deal with other schemes relating to land. Sometimes, this is referred to as a scheme of social engineering and all that. One can understand that it becomes quite impossible to deal with the situation in the normal way of land acquisition or actual property. We cannot do that; we cannot acquire the whole land in that way. It is not possible. Therefore one has to go in graded ways; one has to find out something of your capacity to pay. And then it is graded. That is, if you acquire the property, as we had done in the zamindari cases, the relatively poor zamindar gets full compensation—hundred per cent. The other person may get about 80 per cent, the third 70 and the fourth 60. As you go up, this grading is perfectly justified."

तो जनाब वाला यह जवाब पंडित जी ने दिया था क्योंकि बहस यह थी कि गरीब आदमियों को न छुआ जाये और उनको पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाये । यहां सवाल सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स का ही नहीं था, गरीब आदमियों का सवाल था । और हम जो गरीब आदमियों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं वह यह कैसे मंजर कर सकते हैं कि उनको पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाये । क्योंकि आप कई बार घंटी बजा चुके हैं इसलिये मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को उन सुफहों का नम्बर बतलाये देता हूं कि वह उनको पढ़ लें । वह नम्बर हैं : ५११६, ४८४०, ४८४१, ४८४२, ४८८३, ४८४४, ४८४६ । मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप छोटे आदमियों को पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन न दें । इसमें जो कम्पेन्सेशन देना है वह छोटे आदमियों को लागू नहीं होगा ।

मैंने कई अमेंडमेंट रखे हैं । हम ६४ साल से देख रहे हैं कि लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट ठीक काम कर रहा है । उसी के मुताबिक मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं । इसी के मुताबिक मुआवजा तै होना चाहिये । डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को मारकेट वैल्यू तै करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ४७ का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब उसको मानेंगे । औरतों और बच्चों को अगर कम्पेन्सेशन देना है तो उन्हीं को दिया जाए

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

और उनके खांविन्द या बापों को उनका हिस्सा न दे दिया जाये।

तीसरी चीज अमेंडमेंट ४८ में मैं ने यह चाही है कि जो डिसएबिल्ड हैं उनको १०० परसेंट दिया जाये। क्या आप अपने आरमी के आदमियों को जहर दे देंगे। जो जमीन उनके पास अपने बाप दादाओं के वक्त से चली आ रही है उसको खोस लेंगे। क्या आप उनको पूरा मुआवजा नहीं देंगे। इसी तरह से विडोज और डिसएबिल्ड परसंस का सवाल है। जिनकी जमीन ३० एकड़ से ऊपर नहीं है उनको ८० परसेंट दीजिये और ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा है उनको ६० परसेंट दीजिये। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि इस मामले पर मुझे ज्यादा बोलने का वक्त नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसको आप माडल बिल कहते हैं। यही पंजाब में जायेगा। मैं पंडित जी की स्पीच से कुछ हिस्सा और कोट करना चाहता था। लेकिन उसकी मुझे इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है और आप बार बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, it is a pity that all incidence of high-sounding slogans of the day has unfortunately fallen on the villagers alone. I think this Bill as a whole is the result of a hybrid conception based on hearsay wisdom collected from various quarters. It is a pity indeed that the cultivator and the villager has not been consulted or if at all he is consulted, he is least consulted. It touches the villagers and their property.

Let us be realistic in the matter of compensation of land. It is known that a villager loves his land more than what the urban people love their property. In fact, the villagers have got a sort of emotional relationship with their land. If it is being taken for some principles, there is no harm, since society has the right to make arrangements for the distribution of land amicably. But should not the person who has been living with his family on the land be paid suitable compensation? This is a matter on which there should be no compromise.

The Finance Minister is here. In his presence, I say that if people were convinced that the Government is run in the most economic manner, they would not mind a little less payment. But they know how wastefully the taxes are being spent. They know the wasteful manner in which the administration is run today. So, after that, they will resent if their pockets are touched. I, therefore, suport our hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, when he says that this matter must be taken into consideration by the Minister.

There is one amendment I want to move, *viz.*, No. 54. I beg to move:

Page 7, *omit* lines 20 to 25. (54)

It says that sub-clause (5) be deleted. Sub-clause (5) reads as follows:

> "Where any excess land of a religious or charitable institution vests in the Government, such institution shall, in lieu of compensation payable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), be paid an annuity equal to the net annual income of the excess land and such net annual income shall be determined by the compentent authority in the prescribed manner."

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The State continuing to pay to a religious institution is objectionable to me. It is all right today when people see with their own eyes that the land was taken and the annuity is being paid on account of surplus land which has been taken away. But after 20, 30 or 100 years, if this annuity goes on like this to a religious institution, the secularity of the State will be questioned. I, therefore, suggest that in-

stead of taking up the liability of paying religious institutions of various types—Christian, Hindu or Muslim—whatever is to be paid, let us pay them a little more heavily but pay them once, so that the compensation is paid. But to go on paying a sort of annuity is a thing which does not tell well. I, therefore, sugggest that this may be dropped.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Sir, I do not want to take much time now. But this clause is so controversial and I find that in Parliament, except the hon. Minister nobody has supported it. But still this compensation scheme is going to be passed, because the Minister wants it. This would mean that the sovereign body is not Parliament, but it is somewhere outside—some Council or Commission—and the wishes of Parliament are not considered.

Then there is the argument that compensation is to be paid very low because this will go to the landless. I would support it if it is really so, but I feel the land is very small and the schemes of the Delhi Government are so big that the Government will need more land. So, this land is not going to be given to the landless. This excuse that peasant proprietors of Delhi are to be robbed, because this land will go to the poor people is practically a nullity.

While I was speaking at the first stage, I was challenged that in Punjab it is almost the same. I have the laws of Punjab and the laws of almost all States. In Punjab there is no question of compensation because, according to section 5(a), only surplus land is to be certified by the land owner himself and lands other than this will go to the tenants and the ownership vests in the landlord.

Now I simply want to give the facts in respect of other States. In PEPSU the compensation is either Rs. 200 or 90 times the land revenue. In PEPSU, because the Raja used to rule, the land revenue is 20 times more than in Delhi So, the landlords of Rajasthan were paid more than the peasant proprietors of Delhi, according to the scheme of that Act. In Orissa, hundred per cent market value is given. Under the Bihar Act it will be Rs. 1,200 per acre to 400 per acre according to the quality of the land. In Kerala, it is 60 per cent of the market value. In Gujarat and Bombay it is 100 times the land revenue. But in Delhi, according to the scheme of this Bill, whether he is a big landlord or a small landlord, there is no distinction and all are treated equally. Here the compensation is only 40 times the land revenue. It is not so low in any other State. There is no fun in preaching that India is one when a peasant 5 miles from Bhahadurghat is treated otherwise than a peasant residing here. So, I would request the hon. Minister to increase the compensation in Delhi since the peasant proprietors are affected. If some one is a big landlord owning more than 100 acres, then you can make the compensation nominal, but for persons owning up to 100 acres you must pay the market value. Otherwise it will be a great injustice to those land-owners especially when in other States they are better off.

Shri Datar: Government are accepting amendment Nos. 58 and 59 moved by my hon. friend, Shri Radha Raman. I should like very briefly to refer to the trend of the debate before and after the Bill was received back from th Joint Committee. You are aware that the Joint Committee accepted 40 times the assessment of the land revenue as the basis for compansation irrespective of the acreage. Formerly, it was on a sliding scale. Ultimately, in the course of the discussion in the Joint Committee what was accepted was that it should be 40 times the land revenue. Then, when the Bill came here there was a discussion and Government found that there was a lot of discontent. So far as the compensation that was offered

[Shri Datar]

by the Joint Committee was concerned. That was the reason why the question was reconsidered by the Government out of deference to the wishes of this hon. House. This point should be understood clearly because sometimes we are charged with arbitrariness. When the Joint Committee's decision was with us and when we could have surely carried through the Bill with the hon. House, when we found that there was some scope for legitimate complaint, Government considered the whole matter.

And may I point out to my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, that it was not an agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Radha Raman. We placed this question before the Advisory Board for the territory of Delhi and the Advisory Board unanimously accepted the proposal which now has come before the House in the form of amendments by my hon. friend. Therefore, I am glad that at least some hon. Members found that Government was responsive to the desire expressed on the floor of the House. That is the reason why from accepting the land revenue as the basis for compensation we have accepted fair rent as the basis of compensation.

Often times some hon. Members suggested that it ought to be the market value. So far as market value is concerned, I may point out that it depends upon a number of circumstances, and some of them are absolutely extraneous. Market value does not necessarily depend upon the value of the land but upon a numbr of extraneous considerations, and especially when Government have to acquire the land, not for themselves but for poor people, for landless tenants and others, then, Sir, it would not be proper, it would be highly arbitrary, it would be iniquitous to accept the market value, because it changes on account of a number of circumstances. Especially round about Delhi we know how the market values are inflated. Therefore, it would be extremely hazardous to accept the market value.

I might point out here that fair rent would be a proper basis for compensation. It is not a new matter here at all. When the Land Reforms Act was passed by the Delhi Legislature and it was subsequently amended in certain matters by the hon. House, they laid down the fair rent like this in section 88 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act: the maximum rent payable by a tenant shall not exceed one fifth of the produce of the land or four times the land revenue payable for the land held by the *Asami*, whichever is less. Therefore, this principle was laid down that the fair rent ought to have some reference to the gross yield, and one-fifth of this was considered as fair rent.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether Government really investigated as to whether one-fifth of the gross income is the net income, because, according to my experience, net income of a field is any time one-third.

Shri Datar: This question was considered by the Planning Commission and also by the body which deals with it. I shall be making a reference to that.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid there is no ariculturist there.

Shri Datar: I am given deference to their views. That is also the practice obtaining in the various States. Therefore, what I am trying to point out is that land revenue was the basis which we have accepted, and this was strongly objected to by a number of hon. Members. Therefore, Government considered the question and then what they have done, what the advisory body has accepted is that it should be based upon the income of the land, upon the gross income of the land, and one-fifth of the gross income should be considered as fair rent.

So far as this question is concerned, may I point out to this House certain

principles, accepted and acted upon in certain parts of India. I would be making a reference to PEPSU also, to which the hon. Member opposite made a pointed reference. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, in respect of Telengana area they have accepted for dry lands 20 times the rent and for wet lands 12 times the rent.—Here we have accepted 20 for all—and for the entire State, for the first 4½ family holdings it was 5 times the gross revenue. This we have not accepted. So far as Assam is concerned, you will find 15 times the annual land revenue. They have accepted it in terms of land revenue. Then I will come to Gujarat, where hundred times the full assessment of rent is taken into account. So, there are certain States which have taken into account land revenue for the purpose of compensation. Then, so far as PEPSU area is concerned, I would like to make a reference, because my hon. friend has specially referred to it.

17.00 hrs.

So far as PEPSU area is concerned, compensation is payable on a graded slab system on the following lines:

> In respect of land other than *banjar* land, for the first 25 standarad acres—12 times the fair rent.

It is not even 20 times. It is 12 times the fair rent.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The minimum is Rupees 200 acres.

Shri Datar: for the next 25 acres... .. nine times the fair rent, and for the remaining..... 90 times the land revenue

When they find that more land is to be acquired then it would not be interms of fair rent but in terms of the land revenue.

These were the principles that were accepted by PEPSU Act in respect of lands other than *banjar* land. What has been laid down in the Act and what ultimately the Planning Commission also have accepted is "Fair rent for the purpose shall be one-fifth of the gross produce."

Then, in respect of *banjar* land, 45 times the land revenue or 100 per acre, whichever is less, has been laid down. Therefore you will find that if we accept these principles, then what has been done is fairly reasonable.

I would invite the attention of the hon. House to the Report of the Committee on Panel for Land Reforms. There also they have stated that after the payment of 20 years' fair rent the recipient should be declared to be a full-fledged owner. It may kindly be noted that they stated that if market value was to be taken into account at all, it should be 25 per cent of the market value and not more—that means one-fourth of the market value. Therefore if all these circumstances are taken into account you will find that what has been done is a fairly reasonable rent and fairly reasonable compensation. It gives to the person to whom compensation has to be paid far more than what he would have got on the basis of 40 times the land revenue.

I might point out here that we have worked out the figures on the basis of 40 times the land revenue in respect of five types of land. The amount would come to Rs. 70 to Rs. 130 in the case of khadar land and in the case of *banjar* land Rs. 30 to Rs. 268; Rs. 37 to Rs. 238; Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 and Rs. 42 to Rs. 193 in respect of the five types of land.

Now, on the basis of the amendment of my hon. friend, in respect of each of them respectively the person whose land has been taken will be getting between Rs. 340 to Rs. 760 so far as the first type is concerned. So far as the second is concerned it is Rs. 380 to Rs. 920. In respect of the third it is Rs. 340 to Rs. 760 and in respect of the fourth it is Rs. 480 to Rs. 760. You will thus find that the amount

[Shri Datar]

that they would be getting would be roughly far more than three or four times. That is what we have done.

Secondly, we should not insist upon market price for another reason also. I have pointed out the initial and inherent difficulty of taking the market value. But in this case the purpose of such acquisition or the payment of compensation is to take the excess land for the purpose of giving it to others who have not got lands. Therefore this circumstance should be taken into account. It is not merely that the Government are taking the land or acquiring it for their own purpose, that is, public purposes, where you can understand that under the Land Acquisition Act you can pay the market value and take it. Here, it has to be noted very clearly that what Government should be compelled to give will ultimately be entitled to recover from the person to whom the land has to be given. Therefore the interest of the larger and the poorer classes has also to be taken into account. If this equitable aspect is taken into account, I am quite confident that you will agree that here the question of the principle on which compensation has to be made is to be decided by the Legislature. That has been made clear by the Constitution. Therefore I am pointing out here that we should not take into account the theoretical or the academic considerations for increasing the amount of compensation or for brining it in a line with market value. Here land is to be acquired for a particular purpose which is a highly salutary purpose, namely, the purpose of giving it to the poor and the landless people. If, for example, Government are compelled to pay more, as I have stated, then Government would be entitled to recover more from these persons. Therefore let us not take into account the question of the market price at all It would be entirely wrong and ultimately it will cause a lot of hardship to the persons for whom the Government have acquired and to whom the land has to go. If all these circumstances are taken into account, you will agree that Government have....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let the Government pay the difference. Let Government charge less from them and pay the difference from the Government treasury.

Shri Datar: But my hon. friend has himself made a reference to it. It has to be decided on the basis that Government should not be losers at all. This principle has been accepted. But Government is, as I have stated, an intermediate machinery and Government are spending crores of rupees over the interests of the poor people for the benefit of the common man.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Who has accepted the principle?

Shri Datar: Therefore it would not be proper here to involve the Government in excessive expenditure over a matter in which certain valuable rights are to be taken away from certain persons to be given to others. So that special consideration, I believe, will weigh with hon. Members.

My hon. friend has stated that he is not satisfied. That is quite correct But Government have to take into account the larger interests. Government have to weigh in the balance both the sides of the question. Therefore in view of the general desire of the hon. Members, Government have tried to increase the compensation by a very large amount. If we go beyond it, it would not be proper for the purpose or for the interests of those for whom the land is to be taken.

Shri Tyagi: What about annuities to religious bodies?

Shri Datar: So far as a religious organisation is concerned, my hon. friend is rather working under some prejudice. There are a number of religious and charitable institutions, a large number of which are doing very well. This question was considered as it arose in a number of States. Government considered that whenever lands were held by religious or charitable institutions, they should be treated on a special consideration. What Government did was that they did not leave the land with them. The land has to be taken as from other private owners, but they would be entitled to have the expenditure that they have to incur to carry on the same scale. This is on the footing that on the whole these institutions are doing well.

Shri Tyagi: Why not pay in a lump sum?

Shri Datar: On the whole they are in the interest of the community itself.

Shri Tyagi: Why not pay in a lump sum and finish it rather than continue it for hundred years as annuities to religious bodies?

Shri Datar: To give them the entire amount would have tempted them to spend the whole amount immediately. You have to take into account that also. The trustees or managers are also human-beings. The best course would be to see to it that their administration is carried on properly and for proper administration they should have sufficient funds. This particular principle has been evolved with a view to see that such institutions which are generally in the interest of the community should carry on their administration as best as possible. They should not suffer from any handicaps.

Shri Tyagi: Will this money go from the annual revenues of the Government of ndia? Will that go from the Capital account or from the revenues of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is not the Finance Minister and the hon. Minister is not the Finance Minister.

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59 are the amendments which the Government is willing to accept. I will put them first to the vote of the House

The question is:

Page 6,—

for lines 25 and 26, *substitute*—

"compensation the amount of which shall be equal to twenty times the net income from such land:" (58)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 59 to vote.

The question is:

Page 6,—

after line 33, *add*—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed." (59)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put the other amendments?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You may put Nos. 23, 47 and 48.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Amendments Nos. 23, 47 and 48 were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: Amendments Nos. 40 and 54 are not being pressed.

[Mr. Speaker]

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

17.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 2nd August, 1960/Sravana 11, 1882 (Saka).

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OBITUARY REFERENCES . 95-96

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Chaudhari Paragi Lal and Shri Devenapalli Rajiah who were sitting members of Lok Sabha, Shri P. B. Gole and Shrimati Radha bai

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COLUMNS

Subbarayan who were members of the former Central Legislative Assembly, Shri C. P. Matthen who was a member of the First Lok Sabha and Shri A. Dharam Das who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 56-137

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them:

(*i*) Situation arisng out of the recent strike by the Central Government Employees.	Notices by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee, Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Rajendra Singh, K. T.K. Tangamani, Prabhat Kar, A.K. Gopalan and Braj Raj Singh.
(*ii*) Recent disturbances in Assam.	Notices by Sarvashri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Frank Anthony, S.M. Banerjee, Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Aurobindo Ghosal, Pramathanath Banerjee Hirendra Nath Mukerjee, P. K. Vasudevan Nair. P. Kunhan, Braj Raj Singh, B. C. Kamble and S.C. Gupta and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
(*iii*) Notification dated the 27th April, 1960, containing President's directions in respect of Official Language.	Notice by Shri Frank Anthony.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 139-45

(1) A copy of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960 (No. 1 of 1960) promulgated by the President on the 8th July, 1960 laid under provisions of article 123(2)(*a*) of the Constitution.

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(2) A copy of the 'Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline'

(3) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1953:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 359 dated the 26th March, 1960.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 563 dated the 21st May, 1960.

(4) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(*a*) Annual Report of Hindustan Housing Factory Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) A review of the Government of the working of the above Factory

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, making certain further amendments to the Tea Rules, 1954:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 518 dated the 7th May, 1960.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 713 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(6) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Production by Handloom) Control Amendment Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 1338 dated the 21st May, 1960 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 together with an explanatory note.

(7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 595, dated the 28th May, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain amendments to the Com-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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panies (Central Government's) General Rules and forms, 1956.

(8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 672, dated the 18th June, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955.

(9) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1335 dated the 28th May, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, making certain amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955.

(10) A copy of Resolution No. 26(105) Tex-D/57 dated the 28th May, 1960, notifying revised prices of acetate yarn. . .

(11) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1808 dated the 23rd July, 1960, making certain amendment to the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(12) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956:—

(*a*) S.O. No. 1031 dated the 30th April, 1960.

(*b*) S.O. No. 1342 dated the 28th May, 1960.

(13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 741, dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, under subsection (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries commission Act, 1956.

(14) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 557, dated the 21st May, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Central Silk Board Rules 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

(15) A copy of Report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider certain matters connected with the development of the Salt Industry (1958) .

(16) A copy of Resolution No. CH-31(44)/59, dated the 1st June, 1960 regardin fixation of price of bleaching powder.

(17) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident funds Act, 1952:

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 632 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 683 dated the 18th june, 1960.

(18) A copy of Notification G.S.R. No. 748 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

(19) (*a*) A copy of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 43rd session held in June, 1959.

(*b*) A copy of the statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the above Conventions and Recommendations.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 145-46

(i) Secretary laid on the Table following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 29th April, 1960:

(1) The Finance Bill, 1960,

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(2) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960.

(4) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960

(5) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960.

(6) The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(7) The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960.

(*ii*) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 29th April 1960.

(1) The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960.

(2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER . . . 146-57

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement regarding the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS 157-58

(1) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) made a statement regarding the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates (Repealing) Bill, 1958, by Shri Purshotamdas R. Patel.

(2) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) laid on the Table a statement regarding major railway Accidents which occurred since the termination of the Tenth Session of Second Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

COLUM

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 158-60

(1) The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad) moved for the electon of Members of Lok Sabha to be the membeers of the Central Advisory Comittee for the National Cadet Corps. The motion was adopted.

(2) The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for the election of members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Coir Board. The motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED . 160

The Rubber (Amendment) Bill.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 160-248

Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, was taken up. Clauses 2 to 10 were adopted. Clause-by-cluse consideration was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1960/SRAVANA 11, 1882 (SAKA) . . .

Consideration and passing of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as repored by the Joint Committee, the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

GMGIPND—LS II—616 (Ai) LS—9-8-60—950.